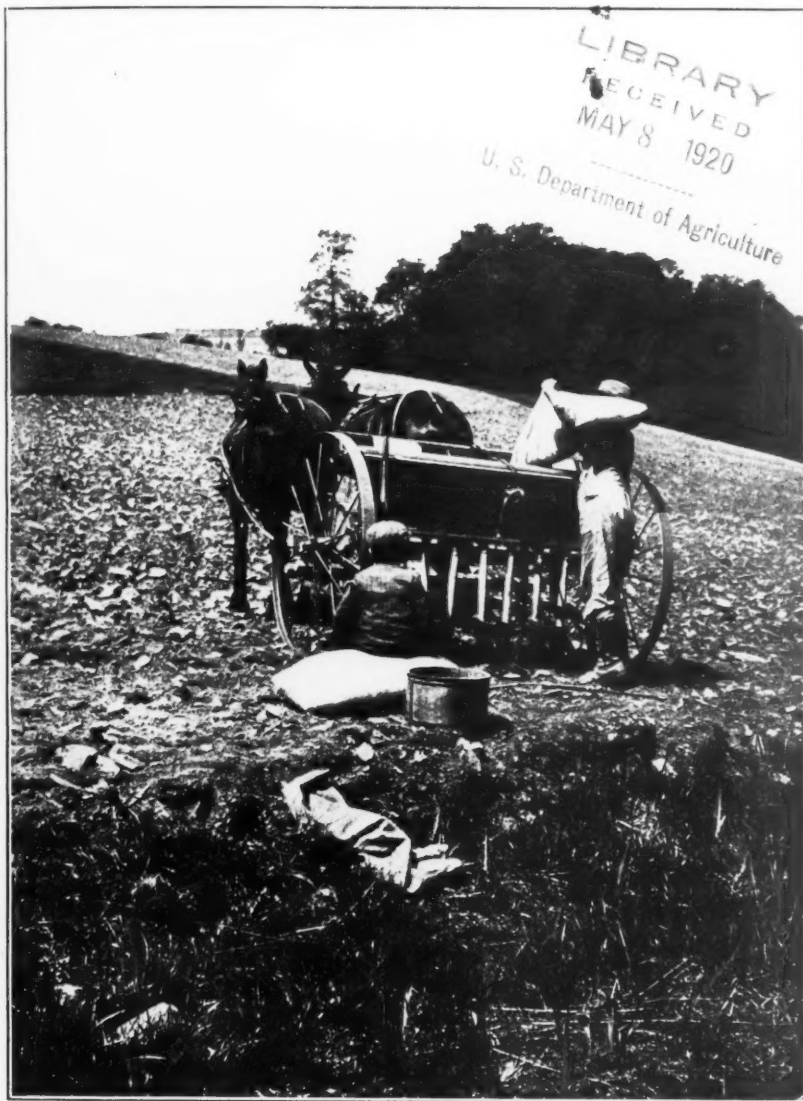


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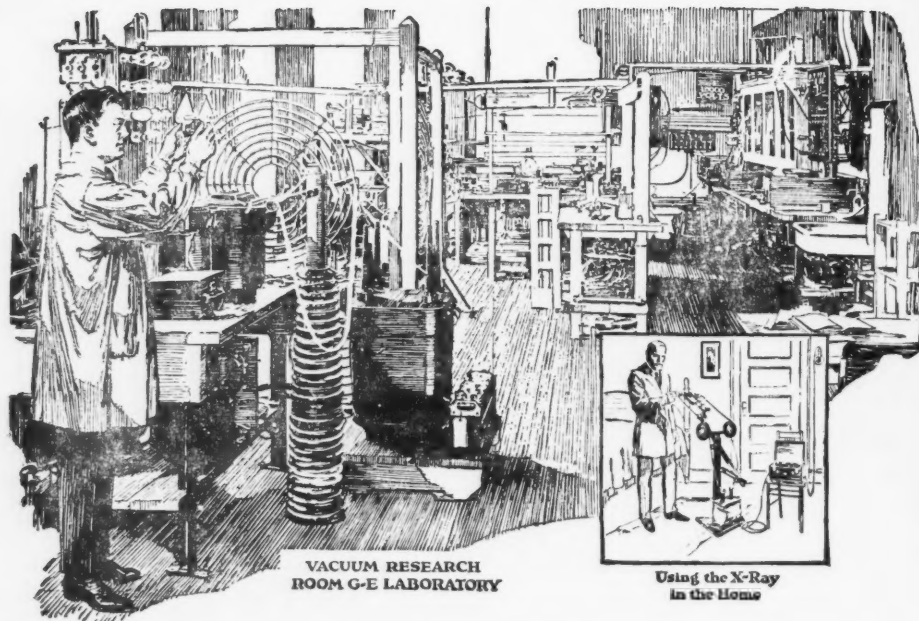
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MAY

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN, PAGE 487



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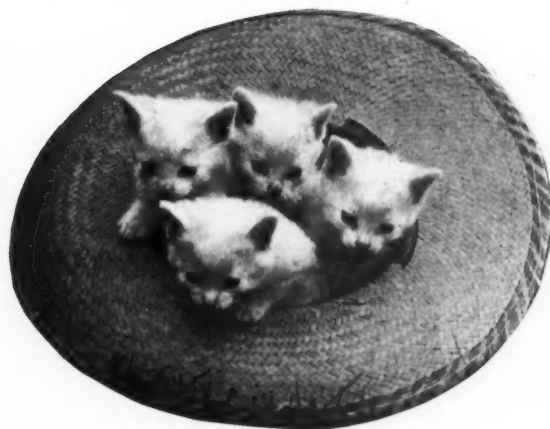
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No. 8

Feed Control Legislation

BY L. A. MAYNARD, Ph. D.

Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, Cornell University

WHAT information does the farmer require relative to a commercial feed in order that he may know definitely what he is getting and in order that he may thus use the feed intelligently in a ration? How can provisions for the statement of this information be incorporated in a law which will be fair to the manufacturer and dealer, which will be capable of enforcement and at a reasonable cost? These questions are not new but they are unanswered. The latter statement implies that our present laws are inadequate, and this is true. However, legislators, aided by feed control officials, are making a special effort to answer the above questions at the present time, and several bills to amend present laws have been introduced, both in Congress and in the State Legislature. A consideration of our present laws, their defects and possible remedies, is therefore, timely. In the first place it is worth while briefly to review the system of feed control.

Because it is impossible to tell by appearance whether a commercial feed is of standard quality and as represented, certain laws regulating its sale have been enacted. Such laws are not only a protection to the consumer, but to the honest manufacturer as well. The sale of feeds

in interstate commerce is controlled by a federal law. In addition, nearly every state has some sort of a law governing the sale of feeds within its borders. These various laws are by no means uniform. All, however, require certain statements as to the chemical analysis of the feed and most of them require some sort of a statement as to the ingredients. Of course the different laws contain provisions for their enforcement which involve chemical analysis of the feeds offered for sale and the publication and prosecution of violations. The present New York State law provides that every feed offered for sale shall be licensed under a brand name and bear a tag showing the following information: the chemical analysis expressed in terms of the minimum per centum of crude protein and fat, as the maximum per centum of crude fiber; the maximum per centum of phosphoric acid in the case of meat products; if a compounded feed, the name of each ingredient; if artificially colored, the name of the material used. The law further provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall at least once a year have analyzed at least one sample of each different feedingstuff offered for sale in the State and that the results of these

analyses shall be published. The law provides a penalty of \$25.00 for its violation.

It is evident that the provisions of our feedingstuff laws, tho they do give the farmer a considerable amount of information, do not give him near as much information about a compounded feed as he has about a ration which he mixes himself. For example, he has no basis for computing digestibility. He knows the protein content, but he realizes that protein varies widely in digestibility according to its source. Here a list of the ingredients does not help, because, not only must he know what ingredients are present, but also he must know in what quantities they occur, if he is to compute digestibility. Thus one provision favored for incorporation in a revised feed control law is that the percentage of each ingredient shall be stated. Such a provision was included in the Haugin bill introduced into Congress last year. There is great opposition to such a provision on the part of the manufacturers, who assert that they would thus be compelled to divulge secret formulas which are responsible for the success of their business. Those favoring such a provision question whether it is so much the secret formula which the manufacturer hesitates to divulge as it is the percentage of low grade materials which go into his feed.

There is, however, a real objection to requiring a statement of the percentage of each ingredient, which is recognized by manufacturers and feed control officials alike. It is believed that such a provision would be difficult or impossible of enforcement, and that an unenforced law would be an invitation to dishonesty and work a hardship against the honest manufacturer. Such a statement of ingredients could not be checked up by chemical analysis; neither could it be done by combined chemical and microscopic methods without a very laborious procedure, and even then the methods would fall down in the case of certain feeds. As an alternative, a system of factory inspection has been proposed to check up whether the manu-

facturer was living up to the statements made regarding his feed. Such a procedure has greater promise of success, but the practicability of it is questioned in the minds of many. Certainly it must be recognized that the enforcement of a law requiring a statement of the percentage of each ingredient will entail considerable additional expense because of the labor and personnel involved in checking up the manufacturer's statement. Doubtless this extra expense would be added to the cost of feed, either directly or indirectly.

If it is not feasible to furnish the farmer with information as to the amount of each ingredient which goes into a mixed feed, an alternative suggestion is that information be given as to the amount and nature of any low grade materials present. A low grade material may be considered as one which is of poor feeding value due to its being of low digestibility or unpalatable. Its poor value is not necessarily shown by its analysis. Certain states already have laws with special provisions dealing with low grade materials. Some states require a percentage statement of the content of specified low grade materials, such as oat hulls and cottonseed hulls. Other states prohibit altogether certain low grade ingredients. Though it may be granted that no material which has food value should be excluded, nevertheless it is realized that it is poor economy to include an undue proportion of low grade materials in any ration. Thus the farmer is entitled to fuller information here than is shown by the analysis and statement of ingredients. This point is becoming increasingly important because the development in milling and in any process producing feeds as by-products is to turn more and more of the grain or plant into human food or products for industrial uses with a resulting lowering of the quality of the by-products going into feeds.

A feed control bill which is receiving the most consideration in Congress at the present time requires a percentage statement of each ingredient of low

(Continued on page 468)

The New Era in Mesopotamia

Diversified Farming in the Land of the Arab

BY DUANE SPENCER HATCH, '15

Formerly with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force

This is the second and final article by Mr. Hatch on the agriculture of Mesopotamia. The first, "From Army Camp to Dairy Farm," appeared in the April number.

AND now the army has come,—has come to help the Arab push back and reclaim the desert. I have spoken of the dairy farm a bit in detail, only as an illustration of how, in the different departments of agriculture, the change is coming. The new copious Government Grass Farms are already flourishing. After one rides his horse for miles across the trackless, parched plain, his eye is gladdened, refreshed, and

farm; with it the impossible becomes possible; and such a paradise for the heavy tractor—never a stone and never a rise nor a knoll!



The Arab plowman walks fifty-one miles in plowing an acre



English stallions are crossed with Arab mares

rested as he begins to approach the pleasant greenness of one of these farms. The Sergeant in charge of the first post on the farm directs, "Ride seven miles further in this direction, Sir, and you'll come to where they are operating the new hay-pressing plant and hauling the pressed hay to the river; and then six miles further, a little to the south, is where all the mowing machines are at work cutting hay just now." It does a fellow good to see the modern farm machinery at work on a five thousand acre

A little to the side you see the Arab farmer plowing—plowing with a plow that has to go over the ground three times at least. He walks fifty-one miles in plowing an acre, while a plowman with one of our walking plows only walks eight miles; and even then the Arab has not plowed the ground; he has only scratched in three directions the hard surface of soil naturally most exclusive to water. When light rains come, the moisture cannot sink in; it quickly evaporates and is gone. Yet even with these poor methods the extreme productiveness of the soil causes it to yield surprisingly. I shall not forget the surprised expression of a former market gardener who had grown vegetables for the city of Minneapolis. We found watermelons growing and flourishing without any cultivation at all in

the hard ground along the bank of the Tigris. He said, "Well, if watermelons will grow in a place like that, I'll be hanged!" We see threshing floors covering two or three acres. Contrary to the old Jewish law they do "muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn". A miscellaneous collection of asses, cattle, and horses tied together in teams of three or four are driven by men, women, and children round and round over the sheaves of grain. Methods akin to those of our Great West will 'ere long change the scenes.

The absence of disease or destructive insect is most happily noticeable. Our home cotton-growers would be interested in the absolutely clean, long-fibered cotton grown from seeds taken from Arab gardens.

The enormous flocks of wild fowl, ducks, geese, partridges, and grouse speak of the natural suitability of the country for poultry. It is not uncommon for a gunner to bag from twenty to thirty grouse with a single shot from a shot-gun. We shall not ruthlessly exterminate this wild game wealth. Spacious sanctuaries for the birds have already been set apart; we have our restrictions as to the number of birds that can be taken per gun; we have our closed seasons.

The small poultry farmer was everywhere when the troops came; that is, every Arab woman had a hen or two; every few had over a dozen. As the troops moved up the line, women and girls ran out with eggs to bargain. The prettier the girl—and some of them are pretty—the surer the sale of the eggs and the better the price, naturally. We have often remarked that in spite of the super-tropical heat, the eggs we bought were comparatively fresh. This was, of course, because of the extreme poverty of the country people. As soon as an egg was laid, its owner's need prompted him to "grab it and run", to start with it immediately to look for a buyer, the "direct from producer to consumer" method. He or she thinks nothing of traveling miles to sell a half-dozen eggs.

Once, during the Wazirestan campaign of 1917 along the frontier of Afghanistan, where conditions were in this particular similar, an old Mahsud-Wazir had come from a long way back in the hills to bring six eggs. Noticing that his eggs had a striking resemblance to one another, I asked him how many hens he kept. He answered in his own language, "One hens." Dear old girl! She was probably his sole support.

Now at a poultry farm such as the one at Hillah, the Government has thousands of laying hens, and supplements its output by buying as many more eggs from the natives, who bring them in. These native producers are encouraged to increase their flocks and to take better care of them.

As for fruit prospects, allow me to say that we stand amazed at the variety of fruit that so is adapted. Just a narrow strip of palms along the river feeds the world with dates. We are able to make Christmas far away from home (the fifth such for many men) a bit brighter by adding to other Christmas gifts thousands of oranges grown near Baghdad, oranges which in flavor and quality more closely resemble the real old Florida and California oranges than any I have found from any other country. In Numbers, 13:23, we read, "And they came unto the brook of Eschol and cut down from thence a branch with one clusters of grapes, and they bare it between two upon a staff." We find grapes here now growing in such large clusters that the above method would be a safe and not entirely foolish way of carrying them.

Our optimism about the future of this country has rock foundation. There is no more positive fact than the latent and potential wealth of this land. The land, which the sons of England and India have at tremendous cost of life and health finally wrested from the blight and oppression of the Turk, is certain and speedily to once again regain its "ancient power", to take its place and stand among the foremost granaries of the world.

Cornell Herd Records During 1919-1920

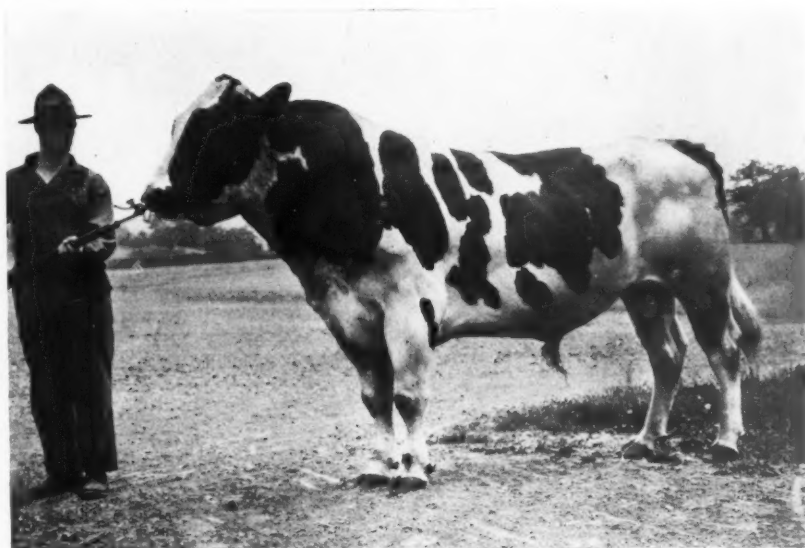
BY JAMES M. BEIERMEISTER

Chief Herdsman, Cornell University

WITH the coming of warm weather we are again nearing the close of another testing season, and it is with this in view that I am going to try and summarize briefly the work that

est and group them as to age, leaving the oldest until last.

The table on the next page does not contain the entire number of "King's" daughters, but it is simply a summary of



Model King Segis Konigen, 131819, whose transmitting power has added more high-producing helpers to the Cornell herd than any other bull

Cornell has done in that department of the work this past year. As all who are actively interested in animal husbandry know, there are two quite famous animals in our herd at present,—Model King Segis Konigen and Glista Ernestine. I mention them particularly because all the noteworthy records that have been made in our herd this year have been made by daughters of one or the other or of both of these animals.

First, let us take the daughters of "King" and see what they have accomplished since April 1, 1919. In order to see more clearly the work of these animals I am going to start with the young-

the records added to his list during the past year. When we consider that the work was performed entirely by student labor, it again only emphasizes the remarkable prepotency of "King" as a sire. Summarizing the table, it can be seen that "King" has one thirty-pound daughter and one twenty-eight in a week at the age of four years. He also has eleven daughters with records better than twenty pounds at an average age of three years. His twenty-one tested daughters for this past year show an average production of more than twenty pounds of butter per week at an average age of less than three years.

His twenty-one tested daughters for this past year show an average production of more than twenty pounds of butter per week at an average age of less than three years.

As for the Ernestine family, a brief history of the cow herself is necessary

daughters still in our herd, Glista Fenella heads the list with a thirty-two-pound record; she is a good example of what Ernestine can do as a reproducer. She is the only mature daughter of Ernestine that we have, and it is only fair to expect even better records from the

DAUGHTERS OF MODEL KING SEGIS KONIGEN WHO HAVE MADE RECORDS DURING THE PAST YEAR

Name	Age	Length of Record	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butter
Glista Fortuna	1 yr. 11 mos.	7 days	312.1	15.57
Glista Divina	2 yrs.	7 days	442.3	21.21
Glista Euphony	2 yrs.	7 days	450.3	20.74
Glista Darling	2 yrs.	7 days	385.8	20.04
Bertha Segis Konigen	2 yrs.	7 days	419.1	19.89
Queen Model Segis Johanna	2 yrs.	7 days	417.6	19.36
Glista Empress	2 yrs.	7 days	391.1	19.41
Glista Esther	2 yrs.	7 days	382.8	18.00
Glista Dicentra	2 yrs.	7 days	297.0	16.77
Glista Eucalyptus	2 yrs.	7 days	393.3	16.19
Glista Gertrude	2 yrs.	7 days	383.9	15.88
Glista Erigenia	2 yrs.	7 days	326.1	14.22
Glista Girofla	2 yrs.	7 days	306.8	13.16
Glista Fluella	3 yrs.	7 days	559.6	27.22
Glista Georgie	3 yrs.	7 days	483.5	22.70
Glista Gnome	3 yrs.	7 days	464.4	22.26
Glista Florence	3 yrs.	7 days	458.0	22.06
Glista Harmonia	3 yrs.	7 days	473.6	21.50
Glista Grace	3 yrs.	7 days	490.2	21.04
Glista Gentian	4 yrs.	7 days	609.5	28.59
Glista Gentian	4 yrs.	30 days	2362.5	111.58
Glista Eulalia	4 yrs.	7 days	648.8	30.21
Glista Eulalia	4 yrs.	30 days	2705.1	123.2

for the full realization of her phenomenal productive and reproductive ability. Ernestine was born November 11, 1908, and since that time she has given birth to eight calves. Five of these have been heifers, of which four are still in our own herd. Unfortunately, her second and third calves were bulls and were sold for very low figures before the worth of Ernestine became known. Her last calf was also a bull, at present heading the herd at Alfred University, but he will return here next January to be used as our own herd sire. Of Ernestine's fifth heifer, Glista Fidelia, little is known except that she was sold in our Farmers' Week sale after having made a record of fourteen pounds of butter in a week as a yearling, and was recently sold in the A. S. Neale sale at Manhattan, Kansas, for more than thirteen hundred dollars. Of the four

others when they develop. Her next famous daughter is Glista Floralina, with a record of twenty-nine pounds of butter in a week from over six hundred pounds of milk at the age of four years. Glista Fluella follows closely upon her heels with a twenty-seven-pound record as a junior three year old. Considering age and condition, she should be the best producer of the group. Last but not least is little Glista Fortuna, who, before she had reached the age of two years, had completed a record of fifteen pounds of butter from three hundred and twelve pounds of milk.

Perhaps some estimate of the value of these animals can be obtained by comparing their records with the fourteen-pound record of Glista Fidelia, who sold for more than thirteen hundred dollars. And again, some notion of the

(Continued on page 472)

The Practical Value of the Soil Survey

BY H. O. BUCKMAN

Professor of Soil Technology, Cornell University

ONE of the most important phases of soil study instituted in recent years is the soil survey work, which in part at least is an inventory of our soil conditions. It is impossible to give a concrete definition as to what a soil survey is or should be. It is better to offer an explanation. In general, a survey is an attempt to classify the soils of an area into distinct groups or types. The soils of each type should have the same general chemical, physical, and what is of particular importance, the same fertility, at least originally or potentially. It cannot be said, however, that this classification has already actually developed to this extent.

In order that such work may be permanent, the soils so classified are located on maps as the work proceeds, and at its conclusions the maps are assembled and given a proper legend. In order that such a map may be of the highest value, it is accompanied by a report which should not only describe in detail each soil recognized and mapped, but should also discuss the general agricultural conditions in so far as they are within the experience of the surveyor.

Soil conditions are so complicated that a survey cannot proceed in a haphazard manner. A rather detailed classification has, as a consequence, arisen as the work has developed under the direction of the Federal Government. This classification recognizes that certain factors determine the character and productivity of any soil. These factors include climate, mode of formation, kind of material, and certain inherent chemical properties, such as

color, organic content, and lime needs which arise through the mode of formation. Soils which are the same in all of these factors are grouped together as a

soil series. The series is susceptible to subdivision according to the texture or size of particle. Each series may thus contain clays, clay loams, loams, or sandy loams, according to the par-

ticular conditions which have given rise to the group.

For convenience, the various series are given names, as the Ontario for all soils of New York State formed from the calcareous till and drumlin materials in the central part of the state. When a definite soil is to be specified, it is designated by its series name plus its textural characteristic, thus: Ontario sandy loam, Volusia silt loam, and the like. Each soil so designated is considered a type, which within certain limits should have properties, as far as crop production is concerned, of approximately the same order.

The naming of the series, using suitable local names in most cases, is a very fortunate feature of the classification scheme, since a simple means is afforded of designating soil groups of known fertility. In southern New York, for instance, every progressive farmer knows the Volusia group of soils and what it stands for in fertility and management. The series name connected with the textural or class name, as Volusia silt loam, leaves no doubt as to the specific soil referred to. By the series plus the class name, we may express in two or three words characteristics and distinctions.

The accuracy of the field work in the soil survey is always a pertinent ques-

tion. No matter what the training and experience of the field man may be, there is a limit to the accuracy. Soil types grade into each other, often very gradually, and if the productivity grades in the same manner, a sharply defined boundary is difficult to establish.

The most frequent criticism, however, involves the detail of the map. The field work is done on a base map of the scale of one inch to the mile. On such a map, it is difficult to show areas less than ten acres in extent. When a farmer looks at the map of a county, he may find his own farm mapped as a simple type, as, for instance, clay loam. Small areas of sandy loam varying from one to five acres in extent may occur. The surveyor, of course, was aware of such a condition but was unable to show it on a map. He nevertheless is branded as a careless and unsystematic field man by those who do not take the trouble to look more closely into the question. The survey work naturally suffers from such misunderstandings. Such limitations are not due entirely to size of map. Time and expense also must be considered. After a certain point is reached, increased detail adds but little.

The ordinary report as put out by the Bureau of Soils at Washington generally discusses the following points in a more or less logical order: (1) description of of the area as to location, boundaries, topography, drainage and transportation facilities; (2) climate; (3) agricultural development; (4) present agricultural conditions; (5) general description of the soils especially from the series standpoint; (6) detailed description of each type; and (7) conclusions with such suggestions for improvement and management as may have resulted from the field man's observations.

Such a report accompanied by the map is admittedly of much interest. Undoubtedly, it is of value also. Its possible practical use lies in two general directions: (1) to the extension worker, farm bureau manager and men of similar training on the one hand, and (2) to the farmer on the other. The first group usually has had a college training and

combines considerable technical knowledge with field experience. These men are more likely to understand the scheme of classification and are able to interpret survey data into everyday farming terms. The practical information extracted, however, is never great.

Nevertheless, such reports enable the extension man, crop demonstrator, farm management investigator, agricultural high school teacher, and farm bureau manager to very quickly obtain a general idea of the conditions within the county. To the college teacher and investigator, the report is of value also, especially as to the classification data it has to offer. Unfortunately, means of dealing with unfavorable soil conditions are very seldom mentioned, due to the lack of correlation of soil types with productivity and crop adaptation. Such problems—the really vital points at issue—are left to farming interests more closely in touch with the situation.

For the average farmer, the survey report and map seem to be of little value. The classification is generally not understood and the practical points are usually lost in technicalities. The impossibility of extreme accuracy in boundary location and the limitations as to detail are not realized. Beyond the pleasure of locating his farm on the map and reading the description of his soil, the average farmer finds little of interest in the soil survey report.

If the foregoing statements are correct, the soil survey report seems to be of use only to the technical or practical man who can extract from it the small amount of information that is applicable to everyday farming problems. What then is the importance of survey work?

Before an investigation of a local fertility question can be carried out, an inventory of general conditions must be made as a basis for fundamental work. The soil survey furnishes such an inventory and lays such a basis. By its means the soils of the area are scientifically classified and their characteristics established. The various types are located in the field and this location permanently recorded on a map. While this first

work is always more or less methodical and often extremely impractical, it clears the way for certain follow-up activities which deal with the pressing fer-

tests are continued for a number of years. When adjoining areas have the same types, one set of experiments may serve for all, thus reducing the costs in-



Using the litmus paper to determine the series position of a doubtful soil

tility problems in a practical manner. Many lines of follow-up work are possible, some of these being but indirectly related to soil improvement. Field crop surveys, potato surveys, orchard surveys, farm management investigations, and even routine crop reports are aided by a soil survey. It is, however, in regard to strictly soil fertility work that the survey is of greatest service.

When a county has been surveyed in the ordinary way, either by the Federal Government or by the State, the preliminary work is complete. The next step is in the nature of a follow-up. In this regard, general procedure plans have been rather well tested by several states, such as Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Generally, farms or plats are established in the area upon such types as are of especial importance. Complete fertility tests are made with the idea of determining the deficiencies of the soil and its response to various treatments. These

involved. These results may be supplemented by pot tests in the greenhouse and by chemical and mineralogical analyses. More complete data as to general farming conditions are gathered by the state agents, who are in the county every summer during the period over which the field tests extend.

The bulletin which can now be issued is for the farmer particularly. It is an end in itself and is issued to aid the farmer in solving his soil problem. To a perspective resident of the county, it is full of the information which will help him select his farm. It allows the county agent to issue suggestions which are based upon authentic trials. While an ordinary soil survey is no doubt of use, its real value remains unexploited unless it is made a basis for obtaining, as outlined above, practical fertility data of direct and immediate aid to farming interests.

EXPERIENCE: A Series of Personal Stories by the Best People in the State of New York—Men and Women Designated by their Farm Bureau Agents as Leaders in their Home Communities.

XIII. The Farm Experiment Station

Common Farm Practises Once Considered Experiments

BY LEWIS F. ALLEN

Macedon, N. Y.

A CO-OPERATIVE farm experiment organization of a dozen careful men carrying out certain lines of experiments with fertilizers, field seeds and cultural methods would establish truths indisputable in the community where such organization existed.

While the College of Agriculture and experiment stations must be the leaders in experimental work, yet the co-operation of the farmer is necessary to demonstrate their practical value. The teacher develops the idea and the pupil puts it into practice.

So many of our farm experiments, their practicability having been demonstrated, have become a part of regular farm practice that we no longer think of them as experiments.

Several years ago a Cornell bulletin gave me the idea that our gravelly loam soils would not respond to applications of potash. As an experiment I began sowing alternate sacks of 2-8-4, 10-8, and 14 per cent acid phosphate on oats. Quite a difference in price of material, but no appreciable difference in crop yield.

The next question; would it work on other fields? The same plan was followed with like result until most of our fields were tested out. For a number of years no fertilizer has been used with wheat or oats except 14 or 16 per cent acid phosphate. Crop yields have not decreased and I am firmly convinced that on our farm the available phosphorus is the limiting factor in crop production.

The corn tester, altho started in a small and much ridiculed way, has so

demonstrated its value that it has come to stay. My first tester—a cigar-box affair—weeded out a beautiful ear of corn. At a Grange meeting where the ears of corn and test box were exhibited, a good brother ventured the remark that "A man would be a fool to throw away an ear of corn like that".

It did seem so, yet the test box showed negative results. We gave that beautiful ear of corn of eight hundred kernels the third degree by testing again, with negative result. As a final check we planted a row in the garden; not a kernel grew. Such proof of the inability to determine the vitality of corn by its appearance led to the adoption of a home-made tester of the Geneva model, testing sixty ears at a time. This has tested every ear of field corn for some time with excellent results. The corn tester also demonstrated the fact that tip and butt kernels were not so good. Whole rows of them have been planted as further proof, and tip and butt kernels are always discarded from the seed box, as a result.

The potato sprayer has so proven its value that no discussion is necessary. I will, however, cite one interesting incident. My first sprayer, a pioneer in the community, was used on alternate six rows thru a whole field on a farm where a skeptical tenant would not consent to spray, yet was willing to divide the field in this way. Blight was very prevalent and at the third application of Bordeaux Mixture men were coming miles to see the difference between sprayed and unsprayed rows. At harvest time it was

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The Federal Grades for Grain

BY O. W. DYNES

Instructor of Farm Crops, Cornell University

THE United States Grain Standards Act, approved August 11, 1916, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate various phases of

States the close proximity of the buyer and seller of grain made the factor of condition and quality of relatively small value, and the development of distinct



Samples of grain are taken from the cars for grading

grain handling and marketing with a view to fixing official standards for grain. This act has now become operative on the following classes of grain: shelled corn, December 1, 1916; winter wheat, July 1, 1917; spring wheat, August 1, 1917; and oats, June 16, 1919.

The passage of this act in its final form, largely thru the efforts of the experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, brot together the best thot on various phases of the grain trade of three groups of interests,—the producer, the middleman, and the miller. In the early days of pioneer farming in the United

classes and grades was necessarily slow. With the advent of rapid transportation, the growing of crops a long distance from market and the development of terminal markets in large cities, the consumer and producer were not able to get together. Grain consigned to the trade was chiefly handled thru commission firms and it was quite natural that farmers, owing to lack of understanding regarding the method of assigning grades, should have become dissatisfied with a system that often resulted in unfair discrimination to the grower. The present grain grading regulations are made oper-

ative thru a non-interested party, the Secretary of Agriculture, and are enforced by the United States Bureau of Markets.

Previous to the passage of the Act the attention of Congress had been rather forcibly called to the inadequate system of handling, shipping, and grading grain thru two sources. American consuls in Europe for years had pointed out the unsatisfactory status of our foreign commerce with relation to shipments of export corn. Much of it arrived in a heated condition due to excess moisture. Members of Congress from the rural districts of our grain states advocated a uniform system of grading due to the widespread dissatisfaction among the farmers caused by the methods then in vogue. The fundamental cause back of the formation of the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota was the supposedly unfair discrimination against the farmer's wheat at the terminal markets. Much preliminary investigational work by the U. S. Department of Agriculture made in anticipation of the final passage of a uniform grain grading law proved to be of distinct value when the grades were finally established.

The Federal grades which now apply to corn, wheat, and oats are distinctly superior in many ways to the haphazard system of grading formerly used. The primary weakness of the old system lay in the fact that each terminal market had its own grades. No uniformity existed in the operation of these grades and they were likely to change from year to year varying with the quality of the crop grown. Grading factors were vague and in the case of wheat were not always correlated with the milling quality of the grain. The present standards provide:

- 1st—Definite classes and sub-classes.
- 2nd—Definite factors in grading.
- 3rd—Definite percentages permitted in the various grades.
- 4th—Standard methods for obtaining samples, making test weight, determining moisture content and percentages of the various factors in grading.

A general misconception prevails re-

garding the U. S. Standards Act, that it applies to all grain shipped to terminal markets. This is not so, as it operates only in interstate and foreign commerce. It does not apply to the movement of grain within state boundary lines. At the present time the law applies only to corn, wheat, and oats, altho other classes of grain will be undoubtedly added from time to time.

Another misconception existing is that the Federal government makes all the inspections and assigns the grades. The operation of the law depends on the work of inspectors who hold a license from the Government, but these men are not Federal employees. Except for those men who are already attached to a state inspection department, an inspector's license is issued only to those who pass an examination and who agree to follow the official standards in grading. An inspector must hold an individual license for the class of grain he wishes to inspect and the fees charged must be reasonable. In case his methods of grading are faulty his license can be revoked. He cannot be compelled to inspect grain, however, and thus operates independently.

If the buyer and seller are both satisfied with the inspector's grading the transaction is completed. However, if either one or both are not satisfied with the grade, an appeal may be taken directly to the Federal government for the determination of the true grade. The United States is divided into thirty-five districts, each in charge of a supervisor who is located in a large market and who is a federal employee. A copy of every original inspection is placed on file in the district supervisor's office, and in case of an appeal a sample is forwarded for reinspection. After regrading, the supervisor mails a sample with the appeal to the Board of Review in Chicago. This is an arbitration board or jury of five Federal supervisors who are charged by the Secretary of Agriculture with interpreting the grading factors, and the appeals are checked by this board, who represent the "Court of Last Resort."

(Continued on page 476)

Following the Harvest

Which Deals with the Application of the Advice: Go West,
Young Man! Go West!

BY W. L. SAVAGE, Jr., '21 AND E. HASSAN, '20

ABOUT this time last year when the spring fever was getting into our bones and making us restless, four of us in the "Ag" College were talking over the possible plans for our summer vacation. Many wild ideas were being discussed when someone suggested that we go out West and "follow the harvest". This met with general approval as it had many strong points in its favor: we could get better wages there than at almost any other place, would do considerable traveling, which would satisfy that roving spirit we had acquired while in the service, and could look over the types of agriculture in the greatest agricultural belt of this country, beside having a good time and a decided change from our studies.

We wrote to the employment bureaus in the different states and from the information they gave us mapped out a route starting in Kansas and ending in North Dakota. The financial possibilities of the trip looked even more favorable as the days passed until it seemed like a "get-rich-quick" scheme. Counting on these future earnings we bought a drawing-room to Kansas City, leaving New York in the latter part of June. We were feeling so "high" that nothing was too good or too expensive for us. From Kansas City we were directed to Great Bend, Kansas. On arriving there we experienced no difficulty in getting a job, as there were about a hundred farmers waiting at the station to hire men to help them with their harvest.

The work was hard, but not as hard as we had been advised by our pessimistic friends. It did get rather warm at times, too; in fact, one day the temperature was 115 degrees in the shade, but it is such a dry heat that one does not feel it very much. Then too, the job had many good points. The boss did not work us as hard as he might,

and often would quit before we had put in the full ten hours that he was paying us for. The meals could not be beaten. The table was loaded down with plenty of good food of all kinds at every meal. They often served a luncheon in the field during the afternoon, too. The farmers out there treat their hired men right, for they realize that they must compete with the demand for men in the cities where living conditions are better.

Finishing that job in about three weeks we moved on in search of another. At this time our dream of big profits received its first set-back. The days we were looking for our next job and paying carfare, buying meals and parting with a dollar or two each night for a place to sleep devoured our savings at a terrible rate. Therefore we changed our habits and commenced traveling in "side-door pullmans" with the rest of the hobos. This was not quite as comfortable but much cheaper.

Near the town of Atwood, Kansas, we landed our next job. Probably due to the poorer quality of the farms in this district the farmers were not as well off, so we naturally did not live as well. The boss was more particular that he got a full ten hours' work in the field each day. Our meals were very poor. We almost lived on canned salmon, bread, and Karo syrup.

While working on this place we wrote up to Nebraska and the Dakotas and learned that there was very little demand for men up there, due chiefly to the ravages of the brown rot blight. On the strength of this we gave up our trip to those states and went back into central Kansas to try to get a job with a threshing crew there. For about a week we traveled around there looking for a threshing outfit that would take on

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Book Reviews

Feeding and Management of Dairy Cattle for Official Production

By Morris H. Roberts, Jr. Longmans, Green and Co., New York City.

The author has brought together in a compact and well arranged form a large amount of useful and practical information, and the book should find large use among those who are engaged in modern, efficient dairy production.

It is to be regretted that so many of the illustrations are taken from a single herd of a single breed of cattle. Some of the charts and plans have been so much reduced in printing that their usefulness is materially lessened, and it might be considered that some of the charts, particularly those for feeding, are too fixed and rigid. The skilled feeder would find them of little service and the novice would be likely to be led astray. Up-to-date feeders of animals no longer hold to the Wolff standard. It is very doubtful if an analysis of feeding stuffs as mentioned on page 70 would give any useful information to the purchaser, further than that furnished by the dealer on the analysis tags required by law.

H. H. W.

Field and Study

By John Burroughs. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York.

Old John Burroughs, perennially young, vernal and inspiring! The veteran naturalist in his latest book, *Field and Study*, has given us proof that his mind refuses to recognize its age. The freshness, beauty of style, unmatched simplicity of diction, and the sympathetic treatment of the subject found in these essays are special privileges that belong to youth, the perpetual youth of John Burroughs. The book is divided into two parts, the first dealing with Nature "afield", the second with literature, religion, science, and the author's quaint philosophy. We look in vain in such earlier works as *Wake Robin* and *Winter Sunshine* for essays more delightfully vivid, fresh, and spontaneous than *Fuss and Feathers*, *Orchard Secrets*, *Nature in Little*,

and *Each After Its Kind*, in Part I of this latest volume. There is much that is inspiring in Part II also, including an unforgettable passage on Walt Whitman. We trust that Mr. Burroughs will live many years yet, and that each year will be productive of a volume equal to *Field and Study*.

We learn with interest that Mr. Burroughs, now eighty-three, has recently completed the manuscript of a new book, *The Faith of a Naturalist*. May he live long to write many more! W. P. A.

Home and Community Hygiene

By Jean Broadhurst, Ph. D. J. B. Lippincott & Company, Philadelphia.

This book deals with home and community hygiene from every possible viewpoint and should have a decided effect upon improving hygienic conditions. There is first a discussion of bacteria and microorganisms. Then the human body is likened to an engine, both as to requirements and activities. The chapter on food deals with its function, the need of balancing the diet, and types of diets as relating it to the occupation of the individual. An interesting illustration is that of the Italian dietary of corn meal, olive oil, and beet greens, a balanced diet that fills all the body requirements. Pure food laws, the preservation of food, and food substitutes are fully considered. The need of an increased use of milk is emphasized, together with the necessity for high standards of sanitation.

The importance of the water supply, the careful ventilation of homes, and the disposal of sewage and refuse are shown, as well as the transfer of disease, disinfection and quarantine. The relation of the home to the sanitation and hygiene of the community, and the problems of summer camps, schools, and other community units are taken up. Other subjects considered are infant welfare, tuberculosis, industrial and occupational hygiene, and conditions in rural and ur-

(Continued on page 480)



What is your favorite labor-saving device, either home-made or purchased? How have you saved time by the use of one particular piece of equipment? If you use a labor-saving device which other women would be interested in hearing about, write and tell us so that we can give others the benefit of it.—*Women's Editor.*

Can You Afford to Be Without a Canner?

A Story With a Financial Moral

BY MRS. L. M. STANDISH

Albion, N. Y.

MANY women when purchasing a pressure canner think only of the better and more perfectly balanced meals it will enable them to have the year round, by canning fruits and vegetables during the summer for winter use, and by canning fresh meat and soup during the winter for summer use. Perhaps a great many are not aware that it is also a practical utensil for everyday use. However, if once used for general cooking, the saving of time, labor, and fuel is at once apparent.

The pressure canner costs from \$14.40 up, according to size and kind, whether aluminum or steel. But in buying one, you are purchasing a pressure canner, a steam pressure cooker, and a fireless cooker combined. It may be used with any fuel: coal, wood, oil, gas, or gasoline. It may be used for any kind of cookery where moist heat is required. Brown bread, tough cuts of meat, rice, potatoes; in fact, any meat or vegetable may be cooked admirably in it.

I have used it in place of a fireless cooker, a steam sterilizer, and a steam cooker, as well as for canning. I have cooked a chicken dinner while at church by putting the chickens in the kettle and two kinds of vegetables in the tray, and using five pounds pressure; then setting them back on the reservoir. When we

reached home the dinner was cooked perfectly.

Cabbage, onions, or any odoriferous vegetable may be cooked without any odor going thru the house. I have cooked pork and beans and suet pudding in fifteen minutes at fifteen pounds pressure. My canner has also been used to sterilize the dishes to prevent infection when any disease was present in the family. Dishes, as everyone knows, should be sterilized, and it is easily done by putting them in the cooker, bringing them to five pounds pressure, and then letting them cool. I have also used it to renovate pillows. In addition to these uses, I canned twenty-four cans of vegetables saving over seven hours by using this canner. I used the canner fourteen times in canning seventy-eight cans of meat, with a saving of forty-two and a half hours from the old four-hour method. I put hard water in the canner, so that the liquid was saved for soup or gravy.

I cannot accurately state the saving on fuel, as we burn wood from the farm, and it is not measured, but I estimate one cord of wood at \$4.50. Fifteen cans of chicken saved \$18.00 on feed from December 22 to March 1; five pillows renovated,—a saving of fifty cents each,

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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

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ITHACA, N. Y., MAY, 1920

THE COUNTRYMAN announces the election of J. R. Fleming as editor, A. N. Lawson as manager, and F. A. Wickes as circulation manager for the coming school year. With this issue we lay down our editorial pen and turn over the proverbial chair to its new occupant. The work of gathering and presenting experiences and the results of research for the service of agriculture has been a training which could be gained in no other way. We can only wish the new officers success in their work, and the same pleasure we have had from the associations it will bring.

WHEN Governor Smith signed the annual State appropriation bill last month, he enabled the State College of Agriculture to start on one of the greatest strides in the history of its development. The appropriation of nearly two million dollars provides for the beginning of new buildings and increases in the salaries of the teaching staff—both badly needed if the College is to continue to hold the place it has gained for itself

in agriculture. The bill also gives the executive staff some discretion in fixing the salaries of the teaching staff, in place of the old "segregated budget" system, under which salaries were fixed by statute and as a result of which some of the best teachers have been and would be called to other positions. In addition, the bill allows for further extension of the work in rural marketing and finance than has hitherto been possible, and creates two new executive positions, that of Vice-Dean of Resident Teaching and that of Vice-Director of the Experiment Station. Besides these immediate benefits, the Board of Trustees of the University are authorized to contract for three million dollars to apply on new buildings for the College, plans for which are to be drawn by the State architect. Thus the College is made the completely well-rounded institution it needs to be in order that it may continue with the great work which has become so vital to us all.

THESE appropriations were not made hurriedly or in any spirit of simply spending the State's money. They were made after a careful study of the College by its Dean and members of its faculty, and by farmers and their wives, city people, and legislators, who visited the College in small groups and saw the conditions under which its work was going on. The appropriations were made to conform to the recommendations of representatives of the faculty, of people who had been to Ithaca, had seen conditions, and who know the work the College is doing, and with the assistance of the State architect, who visited us in our working clothes to study our equipment and needs. The fact that the College this year received not only the largest appropriation it has ever had, but the largest ever given to any state college of agriculture, only illustrates what an important place agriculture has assumed in our economic life and what service our College has rendered in its best development. All honor to those who, by their untiring efforts and clear vision, have made "Service" the watchword of the College.



Former Student Notes



'09-'10 W. C.; '11-'13 Sp.—E. R. Zimmer, who since 1916 has been manager of the Tioga County Farm Bureau, was selected permanent field secretary for the New York Holstein-Friesian Association at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association held at Syracuse on March 5. That Mr. Zimmer is well qualified for the work by training, experience, and temperament is proven by his record. During the three years he has had charge of the Farm Bureau work in Tioga County, the membership in that county has been increased from 225 to 1977, which, in proportion to the number of farms in that county, was the highest membership in the State last year. He has been particularly successful in promoting auxiliary organizations within the county, such as the Dairy Improvement Association, and associations of sheep breeders, bee keepers, as well as the reorganization of the Holstein Club. After the completion of a two-year course at Cornell, Mr. Zimmer was ap-

pointed an assistant in animal husbandry, giving practical instruction in milking and dairy herd management. During the next two years he served as an instructor in animal husbandry and also gained some experience in extension work at farmers' meetings and on demonstration trains. It was his marked success in the Farm Bureau work that first attracted the attention of the directors of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association. He will be released from his present position to take full charge of the Holstein work on May first.

Mr. Zimmer has been of the greatest assistance to THE COUNTRYMAN in the past year by keeping us in touch with farm conditions in his county. Incidentally, he has helped us get in touch with some of the practical farmers who are leaders there. Their articles have appeared in recent numbers of The Countryman under the heading "Experience". We expect to hear of the great work he will undoubtedly carry on.



E. R. ZIMMER

(Courtesy of The Holstein-Friesian World)

'99 B. S. A., '00 B. S. A., '07.—Mrs. T. Harry King, the mother of Professor Asa C. King, Herbert P. King, and T. Harry King, jr., died on March 8 at her home in Kingtown, near Trumansburg, N. Y. She leaves also her husband and three daughters.

'00 F. E.—R. C. Bryant is still at Yale in charge of the work in lumbering.

'01 F. E.—T. F. Borst resides at Newton, Mass., with business at 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

'01 F. E.—Walter Mulford recently announced the birth of a son, Stewart Furnam. The date of the stork's arrival was February 20.

'02 Ex.—W. M. Maule has been forest supervisor of the Mono National Forest since 1909. He can be reached at Minden, Nevada.

'04.—Ex.—W. R. Mattoon is with the Forest Service at Washington, giving particular attention to extension work.

'05-'06 Sp.—Rollo Van Dorn, of Three Mile Bay, a member of the Jefferson County Farm Bureau since its organization, is now acting as its president for his second term. "Van" has built up a herd of pure-bred Holsteins consisting of ten cows and five heifers. The bull he is using was sired by King Korndyke Sadie Vale and the dam is a twenty-seven-pound three year old daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis. In conjunction with the farm bureau and the plant breeding department of the College, he has been testing oats and timothy seed of his own development. He finds that he has a variety of timothy which yields on the average a ton per acre more than the ordinary commercial variety.

'06 Ex.—Clyde Leavitt is with the Commission of Conservation of the Dominion Government, at Ottawa, Canada.

'07 W. C.—E. W. Mitchell is operating two farms near Waterloo, specializing in hay and grain. He has played an active part in the grange life insurance work and has just completed his tenth year as county deputy of the grange.

'07 B. S. A.; '09 M. S. A.—Minnie K. Jenkins resigned on March 13 from the Food Research Laboratory of the Bu-

reau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to become superintendent of the Frozen Egg Department of the Titman Harding Co., Kansas City, Mo. Miss Jenkins has been with the government for eleven years working on problems relating to cold storage and frozen eggs. She has co-operated with the industry in installing and conducting egg-breaking plants and has published several departmental bulletins.

'09 B. S. A.—E. L. Seymour is engaged in agricultural writing—editing for several magazines, trade journals, and publishing houses.

'11 B. S. A.—Mr. and Mrs. George B. Birkhahn announce the arrival of a son, Charles D., born February 3. Mr. Birkhahn is president of the Farmers' Service Corporation, Inc., Middleton. Mrs. Birkhahn was formerly Miss Helen Fisher, W. C. '17.

'13-'15 Grad.—G. A. Burrows is now with the engineering department of the Niagara Power Company, Niagara Falls.

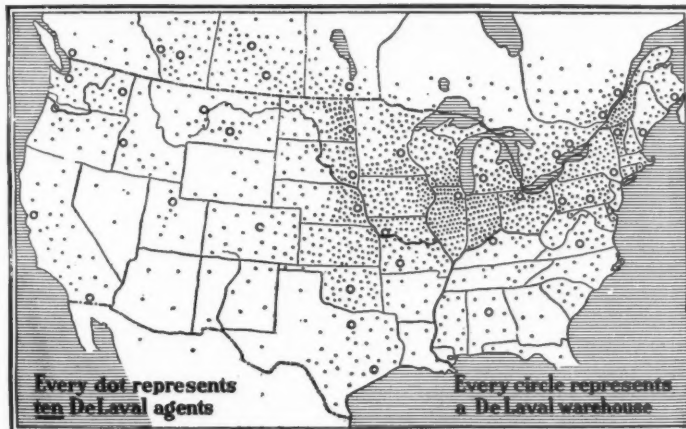
'14 W. C.—Louis R. Bonnell has been working his father's farm northwest of Waterloo, specializing in fancy fruit. He married Miss Mae Ferguson, a graduate nurse of the Good Shepherd Hospital—in 1917. They have one son, Louis Radcliffe, jr. Mr. Bonnell has been appointed county deputy for Seneca County by the master of the state grange for this year.

'14 B. S.—J. Lossing Buck, who has been an agricultural missionary in China from December 1, 1915, until January 31, 1920, is now teaching farm management and farm engineering in the College of Agriculture and Forestry, Nanking University, Nanking, China. Mr. and Mrs. Buck are the happy parents of a little daughter, Caroline Grace, born March 4th last.

'14 B. S.—Mr. and Mrs. "Shorty" Green announce the birth of a daughter, Judith Elizabeth, on March 15.

'14 W. C.—G. O. Clark is the junior member of the firm of Abbott and Clark, Holstein breeders of Cortland, which will dissolve partnership the middle of May when a dispersal sale will be held. Two forty-pound cows, ten daughters of

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forty-pound cows, and twenty daughters of thirty-pound cows, are among the two hundred seventy-five head to be sold.

'14 B. S.—H. C. Knandel has been appointed head of the department of poultry husbandry at the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture.

'14-'16 Sp.—T. F. Luther is engaged in the lumber and milling business near Saratoga Springs.

'14 B. S., '15 M. F.—W. J. McCarthy has a temporary leave from the Forest Service, and is at present at his home in Brooklyn.

'14 W. C.—Thomas M. Marshall and his father are operating a three-hundred-acre farm near Aurora. Breeding and exhibiting pure-bred Belgian draft horses are their main enterprises.

'14 B. S., '15 M. F.—C. W. Strauss writes that he is still with the Great Western Sugar Company, Longmont, Colorado. He is the proud father of two sons.

'14 W. C.—Howard W. Strong is working the home farm at Waterloo. He is a general farmer specializing in fruit and dairying.

'14 W. C.—William Hoster Yost married Miss Mildred Tobey of Waterloo in the spring of 1919. They are working the Yost farm south of Waterloo, specializing in hay and grain.

'15 B. S.—E. L. Banner, instructor in poultry husbandry here at the College, has been granted a leave of absence because of prolonged illness.

'15 B. S.—Wendall W. Brown sailed for Constantinople in April of 1918 to enter upon relief work in the near east. After three months' service, Mr. Brown was assigned to transportation work. He ran a motor truck from Oulon Kishla, on the Bagdad railroad, to Warpoot, over a five hundred mile trip. He says that whenever he made the trip he always managed to have his truck break down at a certain station where a party of Americans were staying. He adds that a wedding trip thru the Mediterranean is enough to satisfy a man for an ordinary life time. Naturally we assume that she was one of the party staying at the station.

'15 B. S.—T. B. Charles has been appointed to the staff of the department of poultry husbandry at the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture. He will enter upon his new duty about July 1.

'15 B. S.—Floyd D. Dean is with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, at Arlington, N. J.

'15 B. S.—F. W. Furst is now a forest assistant in District 6. He expects to spend the coming summer in the Chugach Forest in Alaska.

'15 B. S.—G. A. Spamer has returned to the South, where he is doing timber survey work.

'15 B. S.—Mary Thatcher, who has been director of the dining halls of the University for the past three years, resigned her position to accept a similar one with the Y. W. C. A. at Pittsburgh. Miss Thatcher's resignation was effective March 21.

'15 B. S.—A son, William Theodore, was born on February 12 to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Comfort, of Circleville.

'15 B. S.—K. O. Ward is engaged in both live stock and lumber business at Candor.

'16 B. S.—Solomon Abelow was married to a French girl, while overseas; they are now living at 2921 Briggs Ave., New York City.

'16 B. S.—Florence Axtell has supervision of the extension work in sewing at Trumansburg.

'16 B. S.—Gertrude S. Bates, who graduated from the nurses' training school at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, has been appointed head of the surgical ward of that institution.

'16 B. S.—Edna Beardsley is county field secretary of the central field of the Y. W. C. A. with headquarters in Chicago, Ill.

'16 B. S.—Russell V. Black is assistant city planning engineer for the City of Akron, O. His address is 466 Woodland Ave.

'16 W. C.—Thomas A. Calhoun is herdsman at the Dehlwood farm near Mt. Kisco.

'16 B. S.—"Bill" Daggett spent a year at Yale in graduate work after he had received his bachelor's degree at



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house power machines as it is to the giant separators and tractors. The same function—transmission of power—determines the economy of the belt regardless of size or use.

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500 12-yr. Gano and Ben Davis; 175 Northern Spys; 175 Baldwins; 300 Duchess; 150 Standard varieties, 11 years old; 140 Greenings, 9 yrs. old; 600 McIntosh, 5 yrs. old; 350 Greenings, 5 yrs. old. 400 5-yr. Clapps and Bartlett pears. 100 sweet cherries, bearing. The price

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND

R. H. & Geo. C. Catchpole
No. Rose, N. Y.

NOTICE

Any students (men), interested in an unusually attractive proposition covering summer vacation period, please advise at earliest convenience. State age, also previous vacation employment if any.

The Wing Seed Co.
Mechanicsburg, Ohio

Cornell. He is now assistant engineer for a quarry concern in Vermont.

'16 B. S.—C. K. Harriman is engaged in running the plant of Harriman and Harriman, at which oil is distilled from black birch. His present address is R. F. D. N. 2, Ulysses, Pa.

'16 B. S.—Anne Kerr was married to Paul Wing last summer. They are at home at Little Falls.

'16 B. S.—On February 1, Miss Arabella S. Livingston was appointed an instructor in the clothing division of the Department of Home Economics at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr. Miss Livingston served from the time of her graduation until last June in the Department of Home Economics at the New Hampshire State College, Durham, N. H.

'16 B. S.—James B. Maguire is engaged in manufacturing coarse paper and its products, and is assistant to the superintendent of the main mill of Bird and Son, Inc., East Walpole, Mass. He lives at 16 Rosemary Street, Norwood, Mass.

'16 B. S.—"Rich" Perry will leave the College about May 1 to enter plant pathology field work. "Rich" has been here studying for his doctor's degree.

'16 W. C.—Linda Shrader is attending the Northfield Seminary.

'16 B. S.—Mr. and Mrs. William L. Webster announce the birth of a son, William Sargeant, on March 29.

Feed Control Legislation

(Continued from page 447)

feeding value and a similar statement relative to any ingredient which constitutes five per centum or less of the commercial feed. The former provision would show the farmer how much low grade material he was buying, and the latter would be useful in judging the amounts of high grade materials by showing what ones listed as ingredients were present in small amounts only. The above information, taken with the chemical analysis and statement of ingredients, if intelligently interpreted,



TOP DRESSING TALKS, No. 6

Ammonia Pays in the Orchard

Ammonia is the most important fertilizer element used in fruit production.

It is ammonia that promotes the vigorous wood growth so necessary for the formation of fruit spurs and fruit buds.

Quickly available ammonia added before blossom time will invigorate the fruit buds and increase the amount of fruit set.

The failure of the fruit to set and the early falling of fruit is generally due to ammonia starvation.

In some sections an early application of quickly available and non-leaching ammonia has increased the yields four and five times that of unfertilized trees.

ARCADIAN

Sulphate of Ammonia

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia is the best nitrogenous fertilizer for fruit production. It contains one-third more ammonia than any other top-dressing and this ammonia is all soluble, quickly available and non-leaching.

It can be applied early and it will last throughout the season. Its fine dry crystals make it easy to apply by hand or machine.

Give your orchard and your small fruits a top-dressing of *Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia* and note results. Apply 100 to 150 pounds per acre over the area of feeding roots just before blossom time. You will use it again. Place your order now.

Write for free bulletins "Fertilizing the Apple Orchard," No. 85-c, and "Sulphate of Ammonia for Vegetables," No. 89-c.

Baltimore, Md.
Atlanta, Ga.

The *Barrett* Company

Berkeley, Cal.
Medina, O.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.

Money Has Power

Don't Envy Riches

Discretion—

A Little Capital—

Courage—

are winning comfortable incomes from petroleum. Win yours!

Ours may be the most acceptable proposition presented to you.

You know me or can satisfy yourselves concerning me from the staff of the College of Agriculture.

My four fellow trustees are above reproach.

Our proposition is as fair and straightforward as we know how to make it.

We open ourselves and our company to the closest investigation.

Protected Investment

Twelve companies now drilling—

Other companies preparing to drill—

Seepage oil found in three wells—

All will intensify interest in this new field, increase the value of our thousand acres of leases and maintain an opportunity for us to dispose of our holdings for more than our capitalization.

There Is Every Assurance of Winning and Winning Big

Capitalization Small
\$100,000

Shares selling at par value, \$25.00 each.

Obey that impulse, send me your check or write me for particulars.

W. H. HOOK, Ag. '12

Vice-President and Trustee,
Long Ridge Oil Company
of Killeen, Texas

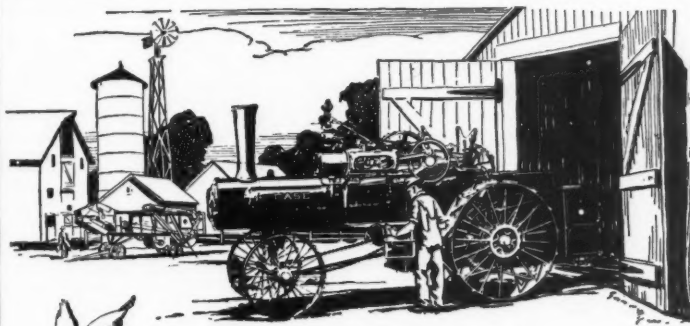
**My Address, Lock Box 744
Kingston, N. Y.**

would be very helpful to the farmer in planning his ration. Yet no secret formulas would be divulged. There would, however, be difficulties as regards enforcement.

A bill now before the New York State Legislature appears to offer the best solution thus far advanced. A distinction is made between the ingredients which may go into a mixed feed by dividing them into concentrates and roughages. Under roughages are included such materials as ground hay, straw, oat hulls, barley hulls, cottonseed hulls, and the bill provides that the percentage of total roughage shall be stated when the crude fiber content exceeds ten per cent. A tolerance of one per cent is allowed here. It seems fair that materials, even though they result from the milling of grains, having the value of roughage only, should be so classed and that a distinction should be made so as to make it clear to the farmer what he is buying. The bill also provides that mixed feeds containing certain materials which have practically no feeding value shall not be sold. These materials are listed and include peanut hulls, rice hulls, peat, and sawdust. A further provision of the bill is that, in the statement of the ingredients of a mixed feed, they be listed in the order of their preponderance by weight. It cannot be stated at this writing what will happen to this bill, but it is believed that it will be passed with certain modifications. Whether these modifications will be such as to destroy its effectiveness remains to be seen.

At any rate, it is strongly believed that, thru feed control legislation, if possible, but at least thru our teaching and extension work, the farmer should have the information whereby he would not buy as an ingredient of a mixed feed any considerable amount of a material which he would not think of putting in a ration were he mixing it himself. No successful feeder would think of putting in a grain mixture a material which could not be classed even as a

Say Where You Saw It When You Write



"Tune-up" the Rig

Only a few weeks remain before threshing season will be here with a rush. Be sure you are ready. Get your Case "Steamer" out and go over it.

See that the boiler is thoroughly clean inside. Polish piston rod and valve stem. Look for lost motion at both ends of connecting rod, and adjust the brasses if necessary. Repack the pump and possibly the governor stem. Clean oil holes and grease cups so that lubricant will pass freely to all bearings. Be sure that leads to water-column are clear. We suggest that you have on hand a supply of water glasses, with proper gaskets. The safety valve is probably all right, but be sure it "pops" when it should. Scrape out exhaust nozzle, giving the steam a clear passage, directly up the stack. Replace worn clutch shoes; also repaint boiler and stack.

Overhaul the separator belting and re-lace or replace where needed. Wash out every bearing with kerosene and see that oil holes are open. Replace worn teeth in cylinder and concave, and look for harmful endplay in cylinder. 1-64 inch is right. Examine every box and bearing and take up or re-babbitt where needed. Tighten loose nuts and replace lost bolts.

Be sure you have the supplies and tools you will need. It is well to have some spare parts on hand to guard against possible delays. Check up your stock of parts with the list suggested in your "Case Thresher Manual", and order what you lack. If you have no copy of our "Thresher Manual", you should have one, and we will send one on request.

Remember that time is money to the thresherman, and right now is the time to save time.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., Inc., Dept. CK-5, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.
Making Superior Farm Machinery Since 1842

NOTE:
 We want the public to know that our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Co.

CASE
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
POWER FARMING
MACHINERY

Look for the EAGLE, Our Trade Mark

To avoid confusion, the J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY desires to have it known that it is not now and never has been interested in, or in any way connected or affiliated with the J. I. Case Plow Works, or the Wallis Tractor Company, or the J. I. Case Plow Works Co.

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You

For Farm Butter & Cheese Making HANSEN'S Dairy Preparations

PURE, concentrated, ready to use, absolutely reliable. Giving uniformly best results in the country's finest creameries and cheese factories.

For Cheese - Making: Hansen's Rennet Tablets, Junket Tablets (for Cottage Cheese), Cheese Color Tablets.

For Butter-Making: Hansen's Danish Butter Color (4 oz. and 1 oz. bottles), Hansen's Buttermilk Tablets or Lactic Ferment Culture for perfect ripening of cream for butter and milk for cheese and commercial buttermilk. Sold by drug and dairy supply stores, or direct by

Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc.
Little Falls, N. Y.

*Interesting treatise "The Story of Cheese" by
J. D. Frederiksen, free on request*

good roughage, even tho he had the material available on his own farm. New York State farmers cannot afford to pay transportation charges on oat hulls and alfalfa stems from the middle West, nor cottonseed hulls from the South. It is recognized that complete separation of low grade materials cannot be made in milling, and in purchasing the by-products the farmer cannot expect them to be entirely free from low grade materials. However, the tendency in milling seems to be to include as large a proportion of these materials in the by-products used for feed as the trade will stand for. The farmer can do much to improve this situation by insisting on getting high grade materials and by refusing to buy those feeds consisting of large proportions of low grade ingredients. Buying useless materials will not lower his feed bills.

Cornell Herd Records

(Continued from page 451)

value of Ernestine as a reproducer may be obtained when we realize that these high-producing daughters were sired by three different sires. Her reproductive efficiency is plainly evident, since by the time you read this, Ernestine will be fresh again with her ninth calf in as many years.

The honor due this great Holstein matron can only be realized when we realize what she has done. She is one of three cows in the world to have five times produced more than thirty pounds of butter in a week. None of these other cows have equalled her yearly record of one thousand and forty-two pounds of butter from over twenty-three thousand pounds of milk. Her average production for her eight lactation periods is over six hundred pounds of butter from over seventeen thousand pounds of milk. She has twice milked over one hundred pounds of milk per day for periods of one hundred days or more and three times for periods of sixty days. With reasonable luck she should cross the thirty-pound mark again at this freshen-

Why not raise every chick?
You can do it with

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

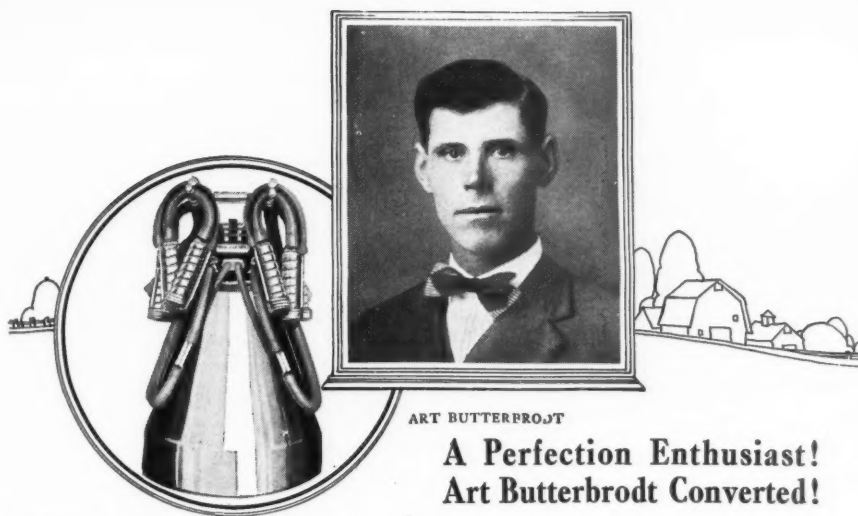


It saves the lives of little chicks because they can digest it

Now sold in 5-lb. cartons

Write for free samples, prices and descriptive folder
THE H-O CO., Feed Dept. Buffalo, N.Y.
Members U. S. Food Adm., License No. G-12996
U. S. Wheat Director, License No. 001158 E. M.
Hartford- Ct., office P.O. Drawer 1436
John J. Campbell, Mgr.

Say Where You Saw It When You Write



ART BUTTERBRODT

A Perfection Enthusiast! Art Butterbrodt Converted!

"FOUR years ago," says Mr. Butterbrodt in telling how he became an enthusiastic user of Perfection Milker. "I bought the second Perfection Milker sold in this vicinity. At that time this milker was generally unknown in this locality, while today it is generally recognized as the best machine on the market. I bought a Perfection when I was not wholly convinced of the practicability of any milker, but now I wouldn't part with it."

Cows Teats and Udders in Perfect Condition

"When my cows went dry I even feared that some bad effects would be revealed after freshening. However, I was surprised to find that after freshening my cows milked more evenly on all four quarters than they ever did when milked by hand."

"A year ago I milked my cows three times a day with the machine for a period of six months. At the end of this period the cows' teats and udders were in as perfect condition as ever."

The Best Hired Man

"The milker was just as willing to work three times a day as twice. It never kicked and has never refused to work when I wanted to use it since the day it was installed in my barn. At the end of four years continuous use I am free to state that I find milking with the Perfection more satisfactory than hand milking. And the Perfection makes it easier to secure hired help and to keep the help in good humor."

It's Time For You To Investigate

Thousands of dairymen are putting in the Perfection Milker every year. It's the answer to the labor problem. Investigate for yourself. We'll gladly send you names and addresses of Perfection owners, together with a free copy of "What the Dairyman Wants to Know" the book that answers every question about milking machines. Today is the day to write.

Perfection Manufacturing Company

1242 E. Hennepin Avenue

Minneapolis, Minn.

The Perfection is the Milker with the Downward Squeeze Like the Cal.

PERFECTION MILKER

ing, which will place her unquestionably in a class by herself.

Taking all into consideration, and granting all due honor to the other contenders for premier Holstein honors, Glista Ernestine is the only five times thirty-pound cow in all the world that can boast of having five Advance Registry daughters of such productive ability as those of our grand old Cornell Cow.

I trust that the above will throw some light on animal husbandry activities within our own circle, for those more keenly interested in this work. I also wish, thru this article, to express my appreciation, as a student, first to Mr. G. W. Tailby, Jr., for his untiring co-operation with me in conducting these records and lastly, to Professor H. H. Wing, who cleared the field from all obstructions to the work, and for his sound advice and direction thruout the entire season.

The Farm Experiment Station

(Continued from page 456)

the talk of the community that the tenant had to buy potatoes for his own use from the sprayed rows. Such an object lesson is worth a multitude of figures.

Recent experiments with an application of nitrate of soda to old meadows are also of interest. Last year sixty pounds of nitrate of soda, sixty pounds of acid phosphate, and sixty pounds of land plaster were sown on a timothy meadow from which three crops had been removed. The yield from check plots, after being weighed and tabulated, showed that this combination, at a cost of \$6.60 an acre, made a gain of at least one ton to the acre of \$22 hay.

These and other experiments with corn variety tests have proven to me that each farm is its own experiment station and the farm operator the experimenter.

"Three of a Kind"

PATHFINDER, DEFENDER and ORION CHERRY KING

The three best Duroc blood lines known, we have
granddaughters of each

Our Herd Boar is Boothby's Defender No. 96407
Grandson of the Great Defender, the only Boar ever
TWICE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION

We guarantee satisfaction. References: any and all customers,
also Bank. We have never had a dissatisfied customer.

DRAKESIDE PIGGERY

LOUIS L. DRAKE, Owner

Delaware, New Jersey

Say Where You Saw It When You Write

HERCULES DYNAMITE

Dig Your Ditches With Dynamite

Help is scarce and wages high, but you can dig new ditches, widen or clean out old ones quickly and economically with dynamite. A row of holes bored, one or more cartridges placed in a hole, an electric current released—and a surprisingly even ditch, with no spoil banks results.

A customer in Craighead Co., Arkansas, who had dug miles of ditches with Hercules Dynamite, says, "We prefer blasting a ditch to any other method of making one. We are glad to recommend your explosives to anyone for this purpose."

Hercules Agricultural Service Men have blasted ditches from 15 cents to 40 cents a cubic yard, varying with soil, labor, and other conditions.

Our Agricultural Department will gladly advise you as to the kind and amount of explosives for your work. "Progressive Cultivation", a 68-page booklet tells all about the use of dynamite for ditching, stump and boulder blasting, tree planting, and subsoiling.



*Hercules Dynamite is sold by leading
hardware and implement dealers*



HERCULES POWDER CO.

1008 Orange Street, Wilmington, Del.

Gentlemen: Please send me a copy of "Progressive Cultivation." I am interested in dynamite for.....

Name.....

Address.....

The Federal Grades for Grain

(Continued from page 458)

The opinions of the Board of Review are reflected back to each terminal market by General Field Headquarters, also located in Chicago. Due to the

varying geographical and commercial conditions existing in the grain trade, the supervisory districts are grouped into six large divisions, each in charge of a division supervisor. These divisions, with the headquarters of the supervisor, are as follows:

Atlantic Coast—New York City.
Great Lakes—Chicago.
Ohio Valley—Indianapolis.
Mississippi River—St. Louis.
South West—Kansas City.
Pacific Coast—Portland.

It should not be inferred that because the Federal system of grades is based on definite factors, inspection is a mere mechanical proposition. An inspector must be able to determine class and subclass, color and texture, damage and heat damage, and also be qualified to detect and classify odors. Years of practical experience are necessary for this work. The personal equation enters strongly into the assignment of grades, and the necessity of having a final board of arbitration like the Board of Review to interpret the grades is self-evident.

AIREDALE DOGS



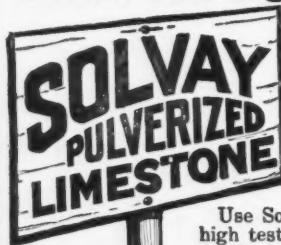
The Most Useful Dog on Earth

They will do anything any other dog can do, and do it better. As a Guardian or Watch Dog, in the house or on the farm, no dog approaches him. By day and night he will guard your home and your children. He loves to ride in and guard your automobile. Will help yard and herd your stock, and bring home your cows better than a Shepherd or Collie. There is no other dog his equal for the Poultry Yard. He is an inveterate ratter, the sworn enemy of weasels, skunks, coons and stray cats. As a hunting and Sporting Dog they are ideal. A Female Airedale will make you \$75 to \$150 a year.

Our dogs are all Thoroughbred and Pedigreed, and we sell at a moderate price. Circulars Free.

C. C. SPRAGUE, Maywood, Illinois

Follow This Sign for Bumper Crops



You're always right with Solvay. Satisfied users say "I know what Solvay did for my crops last year—and you can bet I'm going to use *more* this year." You'll say the same when you see how this lime brings out the hidden fertility of your land and makes a two acre crop where one grew before. Give your crops the Best.

Use Solvay Pulverized Limestone—guaranteed high test 95% carbonates—finely ground, furnace dried—no waste. Brings results the first year. Order early and have it shipped early—be sure of your supply.

The Solvay Process Co.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Say Where You Saw It When You Write

10,000,000 Used Last Year



Write for Booklet

Write today for free, interesting booklet, "Shipping Profits". Shows you how the Universal Package will save you money and enable you to get more net profits from your shipments. Valuable data for every shipper.

The practical container for farm and orchard use: holds standard bushel. Is light, strong, permits ventilation, as well fitted for one crop as another. The centerpost provides additional protection to delicate fruits, no nails are needed in putting and attaching cover.

Universal Package

Package Sales Corporation

210 S. Jefferson St.

South Bend, Indiana

Does 4 Men's Work

Boggs Grader No. 4

Stop worrying about the scarcity of labor and high prices. With a Boggs Grader one man can sort and grade your potatoes into two U. S. Government grades and eliminate culls and dirt in one operation, and save enough in wages alone to pay for the machine in a short time. In addition you can get top prices when buyers realize they can depend on getting potatoes that are uniformly graded. It will grade onions as well as potatoes.

Boggs Potato Grader

cannot bruise or injure potatoes as the grading is done by carrying the potatoes up over an endless belt. It operates with equal accuracy with round or long potatoes. It is portable and occupies little space. Operates by hand, motor or engine. No experience necessary. Lasts a lifetime. Made in three sizes to grade from 25 to 250 barrels per hour. Prices \$55 and up. Write today for booklet.

Boggs Manufacturing Corporation, Main St., Atlanta, N. Y.

DEALERS—We have an attractive proposition for one dealer in each section. Wire today.

Following the Harvest

(Continued from page 459)

four men, as we wanted to stay together. Our finances kept rapidly ebbing until we became absolutely stranded in Grainfield.

Sitting on the curb in front of the Post Office wondering whether we would have to telegraph home for money or what we could do, we overheard a man say that he needed some laborers to dig a trench for a culvert he was building under a road. We immediately applied for and got the job. At seven o'clock the next day we were again at work, altho we had to sleep in a wheat stack that night. We kept this job long enough to learn how much energy it requires to throw a shovel-full of dirt out of a five-foot hole and also long enough to earn our carfare to Denver. We had long ago given up the idea of saving any money, so we changed our tactics, deciding to see the country and have a good time even tho we got stranded again.

The best wages paid in Colorado were three dollars a day and board. This was an awful drop after getting six and eight dollars a day in Kansas, but we had to take that or nothing, so we accepted a job haying, harvesting, and threshing on a large cattle ranch near Eastonville, Colorado. Living and working conditions were ideal there, but the prospects of earning enough money to buy our tickets home were very slim. The boss settled our minds on that score when he informed us that we could get free passage back to Chicago and possibly to New York on freight trains as drovers for shipments of livestock. With this in view we quit work at the end of three weeks and started for home with about sixty dollars in our pockets.

We had very little difficulty in getting shipped from Denver to Omaha, Nebraska, with some cattle, and there we got another shipment to Chicago. Our return trip was then half over and we still had a little cash left. It was not such a

BURRELL MILKERS

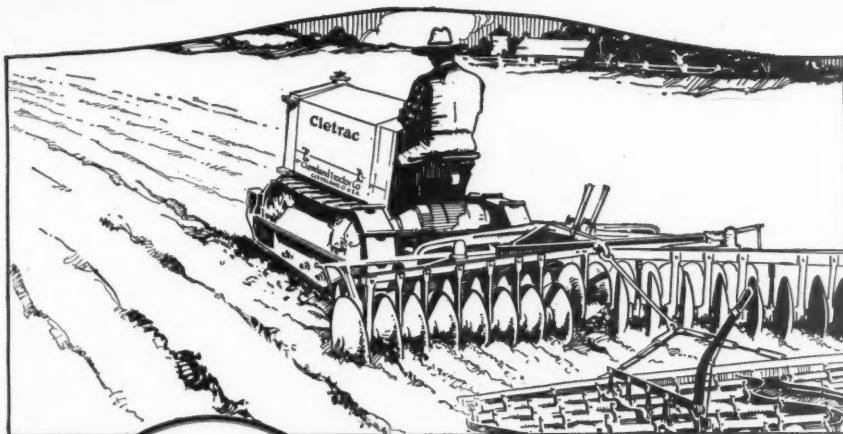


WILL
HELP HER MAKE GOOD
by milking her thoroughly and
consistently every day
in the year

The many distinctive features
of the BURRELL MILKERS
appeal to practical and scientific
men alike.

D. H. BURRELL & CO., Inc.
Manufacturers of Dairy and Milk Plant Apparatus
Little Falls, N. Y. U. S. A.

Say Where You Saw It When You Write



Wheels on a track — the
Cletrac way — take less power

Soft Ground Doesn't Stop Cletrac

FROM January to January the Cletrac takes on *all* the hard jobs over soft, wet ground or mellow seed-beds. It never sinks in or packs but rides lightly and easily over soft soil and turns practically *all* of its ample power into direct draw-bar pull.

The Cletrac not only plows but does quick, thorough fitting that leaves a clean,

clear seed-bed, gets all crops in on time and insures bigger yields.

This fast, light-footed tractor is putting business-like system into modern farming. May we send you information about the Cletrac? You will be choosing your own tractor soon or will be called on for advice. It is well to have interesting and practical tractor material at hand.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

"Largest Producers of Tank-Type Tractors in the World"

1907 Euclid Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio

"Accomplishment in the Dairy"

The increasing popularity of milk products is largely due to the educational work of the Agricultural College.

The Agricultural College has not only demonstrated the exceptional food value of milk, but has also educated the dairyman in methods of manufacture that insure to the consumer a wholesome, nutritious dairy product entirely free from harmful bacteria and insanitation.

These methods have been assisted and made possible by the aid of



a cleaner which provides the most efficient, sanitary cleanliness to dairy equipment, and for this reason it bears the endorsement of the Agricultural Colleges of the United States and Canada.

Order from your supply house.

It cleans clean

Indian in circle



in every package

The J. B. Ford Co.

Sole Mnfrs.

Wyandotte, Mich.

simple task getting shipped East from Chicago, as drovers are not ordinarily sent with these shipments, but thanks to the influence of a Princeton man whom we met at the stockyards, we finally got shipped straight thru to New York, arriving there with an average capital of two dollars each.

We consider that was the best summer vacation we had ever had. True, we did not save any money, but we had traveled about five thousand miles, had seen most of the country and types of agriculture from New York to Colorado, had satisfied our roving spirits, and had a very unusual experience and a wonderful time at absolutely no expense beyond what we had earned. In all, the trip took eleven weeks, of which we were working eight and spending the other three traveling, sight seeing, and having a good time.

Book Reviews

(Continued from page 460)

ban communities. Lastly are the movements toward health education and administration which are bringing about some degree of improvement. E. C.

The Farm Home

(Continued from page 461)

or \$2.50; total money saved,—\$24.00. My canner reached me October 10, 1919. The cost was \$14.40, plus express, making a total of \$16.62.

As you have seen, I have made a net saving of \$7.38 in only five months' time. The time saved when used for canning purposes only would equal four ten-hour days, nine hours, and fifty minutes. The question I should ask today would not be, "Can one afford a canner?", but rather, "Can one afford to be without one?"

Say Where You Saw It When You Write



THE founders of Avalon Farms Company are practical hog-raisers. When Hog-Tone was perfected it was first tested on the herds at Avalon Farms, near Churubusco, Ind. The excellent results achieved resulted in the conviction that other hog-raisers would find it valuable.

From the very beginning we have offered Hog-Tone to every hog-raiser on 60 Days' Free Trial. Our plan of merchandising Hog-Tone is still the same.

We send you 60 days' supply of Hog-Tone for all your hogs. You pay nothing when you get it. At the end of the 60 days you pay if you are completely satisfied that Hog-Tone has accomplished all claimed for it. Otherwise the charge is canceled. You, alone, decide whether you get value received. We believe this is fair, sensible, businesslike. Read the coupon.

AVALON FARMS COMPANY

353 West Ohio Street

Chicago, Illinois



■ ■ ■ This Coupon Brings 60-Day Free Trial Treatment ■ ■ ■

W. O. Gandy, President
AVALON FARMS COMPANY
353 West Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

I have.....hogs. Ship me immediately
State Number

enough Avalon Farms Hog-Tone to treat them for 60 days. I am to pay nothing now except transportation charges. I agree to report results to you at end of 60 days and pay for the Hog-Tone at that time if it has done all that you claim. If it does not, I will return the labels to you and you agree to cancel the charge.

Name.....
Please Print Name

P. O.....

R. R. No.....State.....

Shipping Point.....

Name and Address of my Druggist.....

.....

HEADS ALL HERDS

In Iowa Cow Testing Associations

The Quaker Oats Company,
Chicago, Ill.

McGregor, Iowa,
Jan. 30, 1920

Gentlemen:—I am pleased to state that we have used SCHUMACHER FEED quite extensively in growing and developing our herd.

It is a great aid in promoting heavy production of milk and butter fat. We appreciate it much because of its perfect balance which makes it a safe feed to use in large quantities when feeding for heavy production.

We have fed SCHUMACHER FEED with excellent results to hogs and horses as well as to the Dairy Herd.

Yours very truly,

R. G. KINSLEY.

Note:

{ R. G. Kinsley's Herd has been making the best record in the McGregor Cow Testing Association, which for several months has been leading all Testing Associations in Iowa, having the best ten highest producing cows.



The Schumacher Feeding Plan Will Help the Cows Increase Production

The Schumacher Feeding Plan consists of feeding SCHUMACHER FEED as the carbohydrate part of the ration and BIG "Q" DAIRY FEED as the protein part. These two feeds have proven with dairymen everywhere to be the ideal combination for best health conditions and maximum milk production. They simplify your ration problem—insure greater accuracy and uniformity, and require much less labor.

SCHUMACHER FEED is a finely ground, kiln dried, carbohydrate ration composed of various grain by-products that best supply the necessary maintenance for long time milk production. It affords that much needed variety of grains so essential and necessary to keep your cows in tip-top physical condition—to provide stamina and endurance to withstand the strain of long milking periods.

In addition to being the acknowledged **best** carbohydrate feed for dairy cows, it is also wonderful milk producer. With SCHUMACHER FEED as the maintenance part of the ration and BIG "Q" as the milk producing part, you have a ration that assures maximum production from **any** cow of **any** breed.

SCHUMACHER FEED in addition to being the acknowledged **best** carbohydrate feed for dairy cows, is also splendid for feeding all your farm stock. It puts "pep" and vigor into your horses—makes calves and hogs grow fast and produces big frames. It restores strength and vitality so dry cows assuring maximum milk production during the next lactation period.

Get a supply of SCHUMACHER and BIG "Q" from your dealer—let these feeds do for **you** what they are doing for thousands of other successful dairymen and farmers.

The Quaker Oats Company

Address, CHICAGO, U. S. A.





A Solid Cutting Foundation

After all, the principal thing is to get the grain cut—all of it. And in order to do this successfully, a binder must have a smooth-working sickle that will not jam or bind, even when the binder is working on rough ground.

McCormick, Deering and Milwaukee Grain Binders cut clean—and continue to do so during the entire life of the machine. There is no twisting, sagging or springing of the cutter bar, because the knife works forth and back on a solid foundation—a Z-shaped steel sill that effectually resists heavy strains imposed by operation in rough, uneven fields. There is no rubbing of sickle sections against guards nor binding due to springing or twisting of the sill, for it does not twist or spring.

This is only one of many features that make McCormick, Deering, and Milwaukee Grain Binders so efficient and dependable—that have won for these harvesting machines a world-wide reputation for economical, satisfactory service.

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The right materials and correct quantity of each, are just as important in building a hog as in building a house.

For the frame. The growth of the hog depends upon the growth of the frame. The alfalfa flour and tankage in Pig Chow build a large frame.

For flesh. Elements for flesh, blood, hair and hide must be liberally supplied. Tankage, linseed meal and gluten feed in Pig Chow supply these elements.

For fat. Fat must be put on as the hog develops. Molasses, hominy, ground corn and gluten feed make fat, heat and energy.

Purina Pig Chow finishes hogs in twenty to thirty days less time than the average ration, and makes

25% to 40% more live hog

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The work is always in plain sight—no looking backward. Tractor and implement form one unit—can back and turn short.

These indispensable features are particularly profitable at harvest time, when one man instead of two can cut the ripe grain at the rate of 40 acres in 10 hours.

The necessity for saving time and labor is the greatest consideration before the farmer today.

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The Campus Countryman

Around the
Top of
"The Hill"

No. 7

May, 1920

Vol. 1

Three Million Appropriated For New Buildings

College Gets Added \$300,000
For Expenses of Current Year

Salaries May Be Raised

Vice-Directorates of Research
and Resident Teaching Created

A half million immediately available for new buildings, with two and a half additional millions to go ahead with the new building plan; an increase of almost three hundred thousand over last year for salaries and running expenses; the creation of the positions of Vice-Dean of Resident Teaching and Vice-Director of the Experiment Station—these, in brief, are the outstanding features of the College appropriation bill, passed by the legislature and signed by Governor Smith on April 13.

\$1,800,090 Right Away

The bill carries a total appropriation of about a million eight hundred thousand for immediate use of the College. A half million of this is definitely set aside for construction, and fifteen thousand of it for the state game farm. While no definite provision is made, it is thought that more than two-thirds of the increase allowed for running expenses is to go to a long contemplated increase in faculty salaries.

The People Asked For It

This appropriation, which will allow the College at once to raise salaries to a more reasonable figure and to initiate building operations necessary to its proper expansion, is largely to be credited to a volunteer committee of farm men and women who came to Ithaca last fall and saw what the needs were here. From that time on, they have been indefatigable in bringing to the attention of the legislators the necessity of such an appropriation as has now been made.

More than 30 dairy inspectors of the state were here for a five-day conference from April 12 to 16. Their objects were the development of a better system of inspection, standardized thruout the State.

HONOR STUDENTS

On April 9, the first University convocation hour for the recognition of scholarship was held in Bailey Hall. The names of the following appeared on the program as the students in the College of Agriculture having the highest scholastic rating.

Seniors. Milton Adler, New York; Howard Crandall, Ithaca; Ethel Haussman, Ithaca; Will C. Kinney, Bellevue, Ohio; R. Glenn Knapp, Port Byron; Charles E. Krey, Washington, D. C.; Russell Lord, Cockeysville, Maryland; Iva Evelyn Miller, Alden; Ernest G. Robinson, Moore, Montana; Lloyd H. Schroeder, New York; Charles K. Sibley, Kingston; Frances Van Arsdale, Alden; Robert M. Volkert, New York City; Vernon W. Wagner, Brooklyn.

Juniors. John B. Bennett, Pratt, Kansas; Lillian Brotherhood, Seaford; Frances Corbett, Washington, D. C.; Albert H. de Graff, Adams Center; Freeman S. Howlett, Knowlesville; Alfred C. Lechler, Philadelphia; Earl D. Merrill, Bristow, Virginia; Ruby M. Odell, Hilton; James B. Palmer, Oil City, Pennsylvania; Clara Thomas, Washington, D. C.; Frederick R. M. Udrutz, West New Brighton; Irene Zapf, Ithaca.

Sophomores. Hempstead Castle, Westfield, Massachusetts; Walter A. J. Ewald, Utica; Ray L. Hahn, Atwater; George B. Happ, Port Jervis; Katherine W. Harris, Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey; Clara Loveland, Auburn; Frank B. Mitchell, Brooklyn; Martha Parrott, Lake George; Ruth St. John, Lake George; Nathaniel A. Talmage, Riverhead; Charles K. Tucker, Brooklyn; Lydia White, Bath.

Babcock Changes Positions

Resigns as Secretary to Be
Manager of Farm Bureaus

H. E. Babcock has resigned as secretary of the state federation of farm bureaus to become manager of the state farm bureau offices. He will have control and supervision of all state projects and will work in the same relation to the state that the county agent does to the county. The board of directors have appointed Frank Smith of Springfield Center to be his successor. Mr. Smith will come to Ithaca to take charge of the work.

Changed Schedule Likely in View of Many Conflicts

Doctor Betten Compiling Data
on Faults in Present Plan

Students Asked to Advise

More Afternoon Lectures and
Morning Labs Considered

At the behest of the faculty, Doctor Betten is considering ways and means by which the schedule of classes for next year might be rearranged in places so as to cut down on the present number of conflicts.

A chart some eight feet long by four feet wide, covering the entire top of the large table in his inner office, has been prepared in order to list every course in the College by the days of the week and hour in which it is given. While this chart is as yet not completed, it is thought that it will show many courses coming in the mid-forenoon of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday as to make it impossible for students specializing in certain branches to get in all the work they have need of, even in the eight terms allowed. It has been the experience of almost every student of the past few years to have some courses actually needed conflict with other such courses, particularly in the junior and senior year. As a consequence the student may have had to leave College without all the work desired.

Suggestions Wanted

To give further definite basis for reorganization, Doctor Betten has asked each department to furnish him with a sequence list of elective courses that students specializing in their department ought to have. It is not expected that sweeping changes need be made, but some scheme such as shifting a few lecture courses to the afternoon and a few laboratory courses to the forenoon seems probable.

Doctor Betten believes that students can give great aid to the work by bringing to his attention specific problems which they have encountered in the matter of conflicts, and he will be glad to see such students in his office at any time.

'Ave You 'Erd of The Old 'Igh 'At?

New Tradition Arises on Dean's Brow at Ag. Banquet

The annual ag. banquet, held in the Domecon Cafeteria on March 27, was marked by the last public appearance of President Schurman before sailing for China on an investigating commission, and by the first appearance of the Dean's Hat, a traditional plug which has long existed as a tradition in the College of Agriculture, but which, unlike most traditions, has been little known. There were also other features which, as the professors say, we will take up later.

Following President Schurman's addresses of farewell and counsel, Dean Mann arose with a bulky bundle in one hand and a stack of letters in the other. He explained that he was about to bare a tradition of the College of which the College was as yet innocent. Unwrapping the package, he produced a magnificent stove-pipe hat of the old-fashioned type that flares a little at the top and which makes even grown men sigh for a snow-bail. It was, in every respect, what could be properly be called an elegant hat. The audience gazed on it enraptured. The Dean went on.

I. P. R. The First Owner

In the days when the College was young, he said, somebody thought that Dean Roberts could cut more of a figure at highbrow affairs if he had just such a hat as this. This one, in fact, was the very top-piece purchased for Dean Roberts by an admirer, and presented with due solemnity. When the first Dean gave way to Doctor Bailey, he wrote a solemn letter transmitting the priceless chapeau to the new director. This letter Dean Mann read, and also letters passing the hat, so to speak, from Dean Bailey to Dean Galloway, and from Dean Galloway to himself. In the course of these letters it was suggested that the Dean properly crown himself with the thing at least once annually, and in public. (Cries of "Put it on! Put it on!")

It Fits Dean Mann Lovely

It was also suggested, continued Dean Mann, or he was about to continue, but the clamor that he assume the crown reached such proportions by this time that he had to stop his speech, and finally do so. It fitted perfectly. The crowd applauded with fervor, and he seated himself as only a gentleman wearing a plug hat thirteen and three-quarter inches high can seat himself. Thus it is that traditions grow into customs. Henceforth at ag. banquets the Dean must always crown himself with the Dean's Hat; that is settled.

Altho the committee in charge may be said to have had hard luck, or to have used bad judgment, in setting the affair on the same night as the first big indoor meet in the new armory, their strenuous and consistent publicity work got out almost three hundred people, an exceptionally large crowd. Cap Creel,

What Forty Hired Men Could Do as Well?

The crew training table this year is in Baker Cafeteria. Mr. Thomas Tree, superintendent of the University Dining Halls, says this is what the boys get away with in one meal.

Mind you, forty men and they do it three times a day!

- 12 dozen eggs
- 1 bushel potatoes
- 3 gallons vegetables
- 10 loaves bread
- 4 pounds butter
- 1 gallon ice cream

as toastmaster, succeeded splendidly in striking just the right note of friendliness and informality at the outset, and the whole thing was far and away the best ag. banquet in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

Students also performed. A pair of soft-shoe dancers gave the staid cafeteria the momentary appearance of a cabaret. Miss Sarah Van Wagenen, speaking on "Coeducation", made a real speech. She had something to say and put it over pointedly, and with good nature.

OLD INSECTARY MUST GO

The old Insectary, built by Professor Comstock when he came to Cornell from government service in 1886, is soon to be razed to make way for the new Chemistry Building which is to occupy that site. It is thought that the present site of Morse Hall will be left free of buildings in the future.

The Insectary is not pretty to look at, but it has been a landmark to many generations of Cornellians, who will be sorry to see it go. Much of the work for which the Comstocks are noted was accomplished there, and Professor Mark Slingerland got his start as an entomologist within its walls.

TIP PORTER GOES

J. P. ("Tip") Porter, instructor in the landscape art department, has been granted a leave of absence from the University for the purpose of permitting him to do some valuable landscape work in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he will be employed by a large firm of landscape architects and contractors. He will be in charge of the designing contract work, with which the company is beset at present. He will superintend the plan design work, and estimate and prepare the contracts.

HITTING THE MARKET HARD

The meat course has been sending shipments of hot-house lambs to New York and so far have either topped the market or else each time have come very near doing so. Once they received a dollar a head above the next highest price.

Dom Econ Adopts a Bouncing Baby Boy

And Here Is the Official Dope on the New Campus Celebrity

A new feature has been added to the course in Household Practice for the seniors in Home Economics. This new feature promises to command more interest than any other recent development in Home Economics, not only from Dom Econ students, but also from many outsiders. A baby has been imported to live at the Lodge.

The baby's name is Richard Lewis—he came from Syracuse, and at the time of his arrival at the Lodge he was three weeks old. Richard is a fine strong boy and will undoubtedly thrive under the excellent care he is to receive.

Training the Aim

The purpose of this new feature in Home Economics is practically obvious—heretofore training has been given in perhaps all other branches relating to the home, but nothing has been done to give the students experience in the care and training of children. With this idea in mind the Home Economics faculty has sought out Richard, who will live right in the Lodge and be under the care of the senior girls during their stay at the Lodge. He has his daily bath in the morning, his feedings at stated intervals and the care that any baby could ask for. Passers by, who see the baby in his carriage on the porch most of the day, can have no fear that Richard will be spoiled by too much handling. The fact that he is so young greatly facilitates the problem of his adjusting himself to so many new mothers; he has never gotten accustomed to one person so has no objections to having different people care for him.

There May Be More

It is the hope eventually to have each class raise funds for the support of the baby whom they will care for as seniors. Then perhaps with several practice houses operating, it will be possible to keep the children under the care of the department until each child is able to support himself. An effort will be made to keep this baby in Ithaca during the summer, so next year's senior class can have him again. After he is fifteen or twenty months old he will probably be placed in some home for adoption. Meanwhile he is the object of so much interest and homage that except for the fact that he is not allowed to rule, he might well be called King Richard.

Among those elected to the Junior Honorary Society, Raven and Serpent, Ferdie Legare, Betty Pratt and Gertrude Lynahan are from the College of Agriculture. All three are students in the course in "straight ag."

At the meeting of the Glee Club on Friday, April 16, Irene Zapf was elected president and Agnes Fowler secretary-treasurer for 1920-21.

Daddy Tailby, Boss at Barns, Retires

**Came Here When Roberts Was
Dean, Forty-Four Years Ago**

In view of his advancing age and failing health, G. W. Tailby, Sr., superintendent of the horse barn, has been placed on the inactive list as a reward for forty-four years of faithful service. Thruout these years, Mr. Tailby, or "Daddy", as he is called by all who know him, has served the College in the capacity of farm foreman and later as superintendent of the horse barn. In the early days of the College he was brought here thru the influence of Professor Roberts. When he came, the College barns were on the site of the Lincoln Hall, and the Quadrangle was an orchard. He has witnessed the steady growth and expansion of the College and has a fund of stories about the activities of the students. "Daddy" always was for the "under dog" and many a time he assisted an unfortunate "Frosh" to outwit a relentless sophomore in the days when hazing was really hazing.

Lodge Built for Him

As the College grew, new barns were erected in the rear of what is now Bailey Hall, and a little cottage, now used by the Dom Econ girls for a Lodge, was built for "Daddy's" residence.

Until about ten years ago, "Daddy" had the title of farm foreman, altho in reality he performed the duties usually looked after by a farm manager. He worked shoulder to shoulder with Professor Roberts in the practical work of the College, and for over twenty years was his right hand man in the field. Some eight or ten years ago he was transferred to the department of animal husbandry where he was made superintendent of the horse barn, the position he has held until recently.

"A Christian Gentleman"

"Daddy" is a skillful farmer, and an expert horseman. By nature, he is always a leader, never a driver, and his sunny disposition has enabled him to get far more work out of his men than the ordinary boss. But perhaps the best idea of his character may be gained from Professor J. L. Stone's statement. "Mr. Tailby is faithful in his work, loyal to his department and to the College, of the highest honor and integrity, and a real Christian gentleman."

Morton Takes His Place

Myron Morton is filling the position of Superintendent of the Horse Barn, taking the place of "Daddy" Tailby. Mr. Morton graduated from the Alfred School of Agriculture in 1912. After that he came here as a special student and majored in animal husbandry. During the fall of 1913 he took the horse training course and at Farmers' Week in 1914 won the first prize for the best trained colt. He also



G. W. TAILBY, SR.

fitted a bull and won a gold medal for the best fitted animal in that class. Later he won the grand championship for the best fitted animal in the show.

After completing his course, he remained here for a while looking after the colts and instructing in the horse training class. Following this he went to Robinson's estate in Herkimer County where he superintended a twelve-hundred-acre farm. He remained there for three years and returned to the College a year ago last fall.

Mr. Morton is a natural stockman; he loves all animals in general, and horses in particular.

Extension Leaders Attend Conferences

Dean A. R. Mann '04, Professor Bristow Adams, and Professor M. C. Burritt '08, spoke at the conference upon co-operative organizations between consumers and producers held in Syracuse March 31. The subject for the conference was "The Possibility of Direct Dealings Between Producer and Consumer Thru Co-operative Organizations". Particular emphasis was placed on getting the two together for mutual interest.

The second annual conference of junior extension leaders of the state was held March 16-19. This conference is held thru the co-operation of the College, the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the State Department of Education. Dean Mann and Professor Burritt gave addresses, as did F. B. Gilbert, the deputy commissioner of education at Albany.

The following have been elected to Omicron Nu, the home economics honor society: Margaret Morrow, Fleda Huff, Margaret Campbell, Irene Zapf, and Ruby Odell.

Twenty Ag Men Get The "C" at Smoker

**More than Quarter of Letters
Go to Students in Agriculture**

Of the seventy-six athletes who received their "C" shingles at the annual Junior Smoker held in Bailey Hall on Friday evening, March 26, twenty were Ag. students. In spite of the rain, the hail was taxed to its capacity.

Professor Bristow Adams, acting as toastmaster, introduced the speakers with customary wit. John P. Henry, baseball coach, made his first appearance before a Cornell audience. Romeyn Berry '04, graduate manager of athletics, and John Terry McGovern '00, the cornerstone of Cornell's track team, both gave interesting talks. Colonel Frank A. Barton '91, presented the 'C's.

The following men of the Ag. college received their shingles: Football—H. F. Davies '22, W. P. Knauss '22; Baseball—J. H. Harden '20, J. R. Minier '19, D. O. Macleod '20; Crew—E. R. Brewster '20, T. T. Buckley, Jr. '21, G. Knight '20, L. M. Shepard '21; Track—E. B. Bickford '20, S. M. Abrahams '20, W. Smith '20, J. M. Watt '20, K. A. Mayer '20; Cross Country—J. L. Dickinson, Jr. '21, J. W. Campbell, Jr. '20, G. H. Stanton '20; Basketball—J. H. Porter '22, G. A. Spader '20; Soccer—Emil Hassan '20.

Ag Leads for the Banner

The present standing by points in the Intercollege Banner Contest places Ag at the top of the list. The totals below include the points awarded in cross country, gridiron, basketball, and the indoor track meet.

Agriculture, 26½; Veterinary, 25; Mechanical Engineering, 19½; Arts and Science, 19; Chemistry, 18; Civil Engineering, 10; Law, 4; Architecture, 2.

When a man can tell a joke on himself, he's qualified to be a neighbor of the First Order. Professor Harper is hereby appointed Prime Minister. He recently showed his qualifications for this office in an An. Hus. 5 lecture. At the beginning of the hour he distributed some printed sheets showing the worst looking horse in existence, and on which were indicated graphically about every unsoundness a horse could have. In introducing this animal, Professor Harper said that several people had tried to steal it from him, and were printing him for their own uses. Then, said the Prime Minister of the First Order, the only thing for him to do was to give the creation a name, and one that would be suitable. Whereupon, the class looked carefully over the sheet and observed down in the lower right-hand corner the name, emblazoned there in bold-faced type: *Harper*.

Home Economics

NEW CAFETERIA MANAGER

Miss Anna Hartwell Barnum comes to the School of Home Economics as manager of the cafeteria. Miss Barnum was first manager of the dining hall of the Women's Dormitory, Witter Hall, Teachers' College, later teaching domestic science at Hampton Institute, Virginia, and the Shipley School, Bryn Mawr, and from there accepting the management of Holly Tree Inn at Hampton, Virginia. From Virginia, Miss Barnum went to New York as manager of Barbour House, a hotel run for business women. During the war as general director of cafeterias in the hostess houses at Camp Upton, she served her country in the capacity of dietitian. With the closing of the camp she accepted the management of a cafeteria connected with the Washington Irving School, New York, and comes from New York to Ithaca.

HOTEL WORK FOR WOMEN

Margaret Noble, instructor in foods, comes back from an Easter vacation spent in Washington, D. C., where she has been visiting her friend who is assistant manager of the Chevy Chase Club.

The Chevy Chase Club is the largest Country Club in and about Washington and has for the first time in its history installed women in managerial positions. The work of the manager-director and her assistants shows the development and transformation in executive positions for women in the club and hotel business. It is apparent that hotel work is becoming more and more women's work and that the preparation for this necessary service will be brought about largely by training in Home Economics.

MEET MISS FRENCH

Irene M. French, a new instructor of Clothing and Textiles on the Extension Staff, comes to the School of Home Economics after three years' training at Mechanics Institute and one year at Teachers' College. Her teaching experience was gained in the Vocational School at Corning, N. Y., and in the three years as teacher of clothing and textiles at the New York State Normal School, at Geneseo.

NOTED ENGLISHWOMAN HERE

Dr. Winnifred Cullis, one of the three distinguished British women who are visiting educational institutions in the United States, was at Cornell, Thursday and Friday, April 15th and 16th, as a guest of honor of the University. She gave addresses on two occasions, one at a dinner in Prudence Risley Hall, and the following afternoon, at the School of Home Economics, when the members of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and the Cornell Women's Club was entertained by the home economics staff.

Dr. Cullis has the distinction of being one of the two women in Great Britain who occupy Univer-

ity chairs, being Professor of Physiology in the London School of Medicine for Women in the University of London. Dr. Cullis is also the chairman of the committee on International Relations of the Federation of University Women of Great Britain.

FRIGGA FYLGA CAVORTS

The Frigga Fylga party, held in the Domecon building on Friday, April 16, was a great success. The first part of the evening was devoted to games and dancing. The Glee Club gave a stunt; then came the last event, the big Indoor Track Meet. The official program announced eight events each of which was closely contested. The high jump was won by whoever could sing the highest and the lowest note; sticks of candy were consumed at a rapid rate in an endeavor to win the pole vault; the speed with which a penny could be rolled along a yard stick determined the yard dash; next came the handkerthrow; following which the lamp-lighters tried their skill at carrying a lighted candle across the room.

Ice cream and wafers were served as refreshments. After singing the Evening Song the party broke up, declaring that it was the best Frigga Fylga meeting of the year.

Forestry

TRIPS AND TALKS

Professor H. S. Hosmer attended a meeting of the American Pulp and Paper Association at the Waldorf Astoria in New York City on April 16. The main purpose of the conference was to present facts from foresters, lumbermen, and users of paper, in respect to the pulp and paper supply, especially for news print paper.

Neighbor Hosmer will represent Cornell at the annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, to be held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, the week beginning April 19. A complimentary dinner will be given Tuesday, April 20, to sixty of the leading foresters of the United States; Herbert Hoover will speak on Wednesday in relation to the conservation of timber supplies and other natural resources.

The main forestry program comes on Thursday when lumbermen and foresters together will study the principles of the proposed national forestry program. Under the terms of this program a plan is to be outlined which will be agreeable to foresters and lumbermen, for the purpose of conserving the timber supply of the country.

Professor A. B. Recknagel will also attend the meeting of the Lumber Manufacturers as secretary of the Empire State Foresters' Products Association.

C. W. Tailby, Jr., is looking after the cow-testing association work. This position was formerly held by J. C. Maddy.

Animal Husbandry

MODEL KING SEGIS RENTED

Model King Segis Konigen, the senior Holstein sire, has been rented to Mr. Maddy for a year. The Holstein herd at the College is largely composed of his daughters and he cannot be used to advantage. He will not be shipped to Ohio until he has been bred to five or six of the older cows in the herd. Notably among these is Glista Ernestine, Cornell's "Grand Old Cow", which freshened recently.

THOUSAND DOLLAR MAGGIE

The next time you go out to the horse barn you want to be sure and look for Maggie, a black mare sired by the Hackney stallion. The animal husbandry department was offered a thousand dollars for her a short while ago. The offer was refused. It came from a dealer who would have taught her the saddle gaits and then sold her as a gentleman's saddle horse. Maggie's dam was a Standard-bred mare and her sire is Volunteer, from whom she gets her flashy, high stepping action. Just now Maggie is suckling a filly foal, a jet black little thing, that weighed one hundred and seven pounds at birth. The foal is sired by Memere, 48429, a trotting stallion, owned in Ithaca, that has a record of 2:20 1/4. The College also owns a full brother and a full sister of Maggie. Millie, the sister, is the little sorrel that won third place in the horse breaking contest last February.

Personals

Professor Whetzel has just returned from a ten days' trip to the Bermuda Islands. He went there at the request of the Bermudan government to investigate potato and onion diseases.

Professors Heinicke, Rees, and Vinson are doing extension work in pomology throuout the state.

U. P. Hedrick of the Geneva Experiment Station is now a member of the staff of the department of pomology.

Professor E. H. Farrington, head of the dairy department of the University of Wisconsin, recently visited the dairy department of the College.

KNUDSON AT MADRID

Professor Lewis Knudson '08, who is now in Europe on sabbatic leave, has recently finished a series of lectures at the University of Madrid, on the "Physiology of Plants." The lectures were delivered in French and were given in connection with the Botany Department of the University.

Following his grant for leave of absence from Cornell, Professor Knudson studied for several months during last fall and winter at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. He is now in Metz and will travel thru parts of Germany and Italy before his return to Ithaca this May.

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

RUSSELL LORD, Editor

No. 7 May 1920

Wherein We Retire

The new board takes over the paper for the June issue, and we are thru. THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN passes to new hands along with its parent paper. There are the usual things to be said, and something more.

Short and rather unceremonious has been our dominion over the neat and mild columns of this family supplement to the larger paper. The job was wished on us when Doc Fuller graduated in February, on the grounds that we were the first to have suggested the wild idea of such an insert as THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN, and that somebody had to carry on the work which Doc had begun. It has been good fun, rather than work, but at the end of our share in it we want to raise a serious question in all sincerity.

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN was started as a stunt to gain a greater campus interest in the larger paper. At first it was included only in those copies of the paper issued around Ithaca. Almost from the first, however, there has been in the minds of those responsible for the thing a belief that the idea has greater possibilities than mere stunts, and there has been a consistent effort to make the insert something real, carrying the intimate news of the ag. campus and the real spirit thereof to the alumni. It was felt that the old department of Campus Notes was too stiff and formal to carry such a spirit. Since February, THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN has been included in every issue of the paper, in town and out of town.

There can be little doubt that the innovation has aroused greater local interest in the paper as a whole than previously existed, and we have heard from here and there in the alumni field that it was more or less liked outside. But the point is this: Is THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN getting interest merely on the basis of a certain stuntsness, or is it filling its real mission of carry-

ing the news of the campus to the local and alumni reader better than the old Campus Notes department could do it?

This is the question, and COUNTRYMAN readers can do the paper a real service in helping it decide whether THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN is worth continuing next year. If it has been just a good stunt, all right, but we don't want to go on with it on that basis. If it has been something more than that, we want to carry it along and make it even better. We would feel well repaid for the trifling amount of work and worry we have spent on the thing were this, our swan song, to bring in a respectable number of opinions, one way or another, from around the campus and from about the state.

Wrengineers

It was back in the Stone Age that woman began her march to emancipation, employing such weapons as the gods had given her, and anything else that was handy. If we are to believe the cartoonists, the handiest thing at that time was a tombstone conveniently carved into a monolithic slap-stick, and applied to the fevered brow of the mere male whenever occasion demanded. Later, as things became more civilized, the rolling pin served the same useful purpose. And now the march of progress has put into the hands of enfranchised woman a weapon even more deadly—the monkey-wrench. For now we have the Monkey-Wrench Maiden, the terrible Wrengineer!

These historical musings arise from the decided manner in which the members of Professor Riley's class in Hairpin Mechanics have re-rented the chance remarks of E. D., the gentleman to the right, about the philosophy of such movements. The day after the squib was published, he received an anonymous letter of a threatening character, which he prevailed upon us to publish in the face of our better judgment. The same night he staggered into the office with eighteen hatpins stuck in various portions of his carcass. Altho he would make no statement, it was quite evident that the class had retaliated. And still more recently he had received another letter, again carefully anonymous, calling him despicable, or something equally discouraging, with further veiled threats, and decorated at the bottom by a crude representation of a bloody monkey-wrench rampant over a bean. The wretch is now wearing a regulation steel helmet under his derby and crawling under his desk every time a lady enters his office.

For our part, we are heart and soul with the ladies. This E. D. is such an animal as must be disposed of if we are to have progress. He is notoriously a backward-looking to the days when a woman's place was in the home; to the days of laces, and high heels, and male policemen. To the most reasonable arguments for even the most reasonable sort of feminism, he brings nothing but stubborn prejudices and antiquated absurdities. Kill him if you can, ladies, but be sure to bean him mightily when you swing that monkey-wrench. He is almost unbelievably hard-headed.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

A super-seven limousine,
As shiny as can be,
Stands parked in front of Bailey Hall

For all the world to see.
Perchance the owner is inside
(I mean inside the hall),
For in the car a chauffeur snores,
And that is all.

There is a highbrow concert on;
The chauffeur doesn't care.
He sleeps, as I have said, but, boy,
This car is surely there!
I'll say it is! The boat's a bird,
A bear, and a gazzo!
It is a knock-out in the first;
It knows it, too!

A torn and dirty little Ford
With mud upon the wheels,
Skips pertly up the avenue,
And slips and zips and reels,
And snorts and knocks and coughs
And skids

And stops all in a breath.
It stops beside the limousine,
Ye Gawks! S'Death!
Almost before its brakes are set,
The driver's on the ground,
He hurries into Roberts Hall;
The Ford it looks around,
And, panting, sees the limousine
And 'chortles, "By the Lord!
You are some car!" You see this is
A friendly Ford.

The limousine it looks around,
As cold as cold can be,
And says, "You vulgar piece of tin,
How dare you speak to me!
What's that that's printed on your door;

All I can see for mud
Is 'County Agent'—what is that?—
Ye Gawks! S'blood!"
I get your number, Henry, now
I get it mighty quick!
You're nothing but a horseless cab
Of nothing but a hick,
You're old and cheap and rickety;
I'm young and rich and new;
Thou pitiful tomato-can,
Thou parvenu!"

So spake the stately limousine,
(The column's nearly done),
So let me hasten to narrate
The Ford is having fun,
They who know Fords and flowers
know
How hard a Ford can roar,
And this darned Ford most spit its
sides,

And then some more!
Its bubbling giggles guffaw
'Til the gas-tank bubbles dry,
It staggers on its Fordy tires
And Fordly wipes its eye.
But now it sobers suddenly,
And slowly does address
The limousine in dulcet tones
Of dire distress:

'Oh pretty little limousine,
So sweet, and neat, and new,
Go take your lady to the ball,
And tea, and dog-show, too,
Roll smoothly on the city streets
And sparkle in the sun,
But let me plod where mud is deep,
And work is done!"

He said a lot of other things,
And they were very true,
I guess my column's finished now,
But what is that to you?
The idea's this: I've filled the
space,

And far as I can see,
There's nothing further to be said.
So long! —E. D.

Other Items of Interest Gleaned by Our Correspondents

A conference upon co-operative organizations between consumers and producers was held in Syracuse May 31, at which several neighbors from the extension department of the community gave addresses. This included Neighbors Mann, Adams, and Burritt. The subject for the conference was "The Possibility of Direct Dealings Between Producer and Consumer Thru Co-operative Organizations".

L. O. Gordon, representing the University of Pekin, visited our community lately, and conferred with Dean Mann regarding experienced men who might be available to undertake the foundation of a college of agriculture at Pekin Uni-

versity. The funds for the new college are being advanced by wealthy Chinese, but the personnel must come from this country.

The schedule for intercollegiate baseball is now completed and as soon as the Intercollegiate Athletic Council passes on it, play will begin. Ag. has the jump on the other colleges. Let's go.

Neighbor Guthrie of the dairy department has been appointed chairman of the Committee on Butter Standard of American Dairy Science Association. The duty of this committee is to keep the association informed as to what the best and most practical butter

standard would be from the viewpoint of law enforcement.

An Hus 17, the advanced judging class, met for the first time on April 10. The class went over to Neighbor Warren's farm to judge a ring of cows and one of heifers. The individual placed at the top of the helper ring was a splendid animal that freshened as a two-year-old in May, 1919, and nearly a year later, in the same lactation period, she was milking forty pounds a day.

It is planned to have the class attend either Mace's annual sale or else Abbott and Clark's dispersal sale. The sales will be held in Cortland about the middle of May.

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